The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,839—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1892.

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B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th Sept.
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
				Saturday.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B. CATHAY	2595	500	A. Symons	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

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The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

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†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

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" 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. " 17th.

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Bombay, September 3, 1892.

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BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.

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MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

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S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 11th September, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

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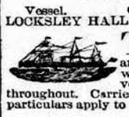

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We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have this day REMOVED our OFFICES from No. 9, Henshaw's Buildings to No. 5, Henshaw's Buildings, on the Second Floor of the Premises lately vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, opposite to Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, Marine Street, Fort.

For the UNION SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.,

LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 5th September, 1892.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1892, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May 1892.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th August 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 10th September instant, both days inclusive.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 13th September, 1892, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June last.

2. To declare a Dividend.

3. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. J. Spinner, as Director of the Company.

4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 6th to 13th September, 1892, both days inclusive.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1892.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

DETAILED PRICE LIST OF
HIGH CLASS CIGARS.

HAVANNAHS.

		Rs.
LA CAROLINA, Londres Espl.	Per Box of 100	25
UPMANN, Reg. Reina	" "	26
Do. Londres	" "	26
Do. Princessa	" "	26
AGUILA D'ORO, Victorias	" "	30
Do. Londres Eleg.	" "	30
BELINDA, Reina Victoria	" "	40
LA HOJA, Trebucos	Powder, Rs. " 50	5
LA AMISTAD, Regalias	" "	7
* DONA ANNA, Imperiales	" "	15
CUBA INDUSTRIAL, Bouquets	" 25	10

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

DUTCH CIGARS.

		Rs.
PERFECTAS	Per Box of 100	6
MAGISTRAS	" "	9
CHOICE	" 50	5
EL REY	" "	5
CHRISTMAS	" "	5
AVISO	" "	5-8
PERLA DE CUBA	" "	6
COPELIAS	" "	7-8

MANILLA CIGARS.

		Rs.
CULEBRAS (Twisted)	Per Box of 50	10
EMPLEADOS	" "	10

MALTA CIGARS.

		Rs.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per Box of 100	11-8
SEMIRAMIS	" "	14

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS,	TRABUCOS,	COQUETAS,
Rs. 4-0	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 3-8 per 100

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

NOTE.—All the above Brands are subjected to thorough "Conditioning" before circulating to ensure perfect satisfaction.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price : Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price : Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

23 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases white drill.
2 " white shirtings.
2 " white striped doria, &c., &c.
1 " coloured merino.
9 cases lemon cambrics.
4 bales green, do.

On account and at the risk of Pudumsy Huree—

E S & Co, 1466 } 3069-78—3 bales grey finish shirting.
S L B }

On account of the concerned.—

6 drums of Suter Hartmann's composition, damaged.

On account and at the risk of Jeychund Ruttonjee—

J 1 case Havard checks.
A & 939 } 16 pieces 25½ inch.
1) Ex "Clan Alpine."

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of old stores, ship's furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old tarps, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, iron safes and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 5, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE UNITED SERVICE STORES COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 285 of 1892 (The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited *vs.* John Edward Keen), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Mellows Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of the above company, consisting of provision, stores, wines, liquors, shop-furniture, show cases, bycicles, perfumery, cupboards, shelves, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office,

A quantity of intestate property.

AUCTION SALE, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, of the MAHARANI ICE Co., LD.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of), on TUESDAY, the 15th prox., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of the above-named Company in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture, scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy, at Messrs. James Macintosh and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the Rooms of the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 5, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 case toilet pins, pin cases, bonnet pins, ladies' companions, knitting needles, crochet hooks, velvet purse, hooks and eyes, plated and steel thimbles, pickle, sardine, and sugar tongs, &c.

On account of the concerned—

10 cases each 20 dozen eau de cologne.

By order of Messrs. Kharas Brothers and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla.

M S 9491.—1 case 24 pieces, 111 yards embroidered velvet.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 large size bull-terrier, strong and young.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TILES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

About 100,000 French pattern tiles.
About 10,000 Marseilles pattern tiles in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Lukhmidass Morarjee, the assignee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Purdesi Luxman Meghajee Aheer Gowli, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of February, 1885, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Toolseedas Ludha of the other part.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Luxman Meghajee and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 33, and now under No. 43, containing by admeasurement 395 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2884, and standing in the name of the said Purdesi Luxman Meghajee, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Municipality, and bounded on the east by the Duncan Road, on the west by the property of Keshow Kurson, on the north by vacant ground belonging to Shaikh Boolun Butcher, and on the south by the house of Alladin Jeewajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, the valuable and handsome drawing-room, dining-room, and bed room furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome glass, fronted brougham, as good as new, a handsome and powerful bay Arab horse 14·3, six years old, set of harness, Hink's table and standing lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, books, etc., the property of the late G. H. CARSTENSEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF GAS ENGINE AND GRINDING MACHINE.

Under instructions from Messrs Geyer & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., on the premises of Messrs. Geyer & Co., at Church Gate Street, Fort, the following machinery on account and at the risk of Messrs. Duke and Sons.

One large gas engine by Messrs. J. B. Barker & Co., of Birmingham, complete, fitted up and in working order; also a large grinding machine by R. A. Lister, of Dursley, also fitted and in working order.

The above machinery is now on view at the above establishment.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Executors of the will of the late J. R. Duxbury, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at "The Towers," Middle Colaba, early in October next, the whole of the valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 5, 1892.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

THE SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of SECRETARY, which will be vacant towards the end of the year, are invited. A thorough practical knowledge of Fire and Marine business is necessary.

Singapore, August 16, 1892.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,545 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 601 TONS CAST IRON PIPES, for the Aurangabad Water Works as follows :—

		T
2289 C. I. Pipes 7" dr. 15-32" thick	.....	347
227 C. I. Pipes 8" dr. 1"	"	42
975 C. I. Pipes 9" dr. 17-32"	"	215
		604

The Pipes to be of the kind known as "Socket and Spigot" and to be 9 feet long from the bottom of Socket to top of Spigot. Ends to be turned and bored with the ordinary percentage of pipes with plain ends.

The pipes to be delivered free at Nandgaum Railway Station, G. I. P. Railway, within a period to be agreed upon from date of signing the Contract.

Detailed specification can be had on application to the Undersigned.

All Tenders should be accompanied with a sum of Government Rs. 1,000 in Government Promissory Notes, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers.

The Tenders should reach this office not later than 22nd September 1892, after which no Tenders will be received.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. GAUNTLETT,
Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. Department.
Hyderabad, 30th August, 1892.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engine of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and condition of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. SHEPHERD AND CO.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1892, for extension of the present Building, No. 716, situated at Frere Road, to the North.

2.—Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

4.—The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the owest or any Tender.

HAJEE ISMAIL HASSUM,
SHEPHERD & Co.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its glos s for a long time. It has already been tested by many pers ons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to be autiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3, and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

THE
LANGHAM HOTEL,
PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.
SITUATED IN THE MOST
FASHIONABLE, CONVENIENT, AND HEALTHY
POSITION IN LONDON,
Near the Best Shops, &c.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
MODERATE TARIFF.
MANAGER.—
MR. WALTER GOSDEN.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London, MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock, PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Rs. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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April 13, 1892.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Acting Agent.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
ank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,005
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
BankofMadras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£28	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)				18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	200	1,100	1,100		220
Bellary	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bombay Cotton	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	122
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Broach City	500	200	200		135
Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	325
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	1,450
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 20	175
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	850
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	1393
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	300	63	525
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	500
Morvasil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	924
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	4724
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	2·0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	605
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		127½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	405
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	1,150
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	445
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	985
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,00	1,000	25	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	300xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	432½
Dhun Mills	2,100	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640xd.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hinguughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,025
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	680xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo. Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Kamani	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,145
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee Jahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,525
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Madura Mills	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
Oriental	1 400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Presidency Mills Co Ld.)	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Ripon Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Southern Imperial	750	1,000	1,000	35	1,025
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Star of India	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	507½
Victoria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Last Dividend. 10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,175
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	305
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	800
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-2	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-14	
Bombay do.	"	25-14	
English Sovereigns	"	16-3	
Do. Drazos	"	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	233	"
ove-France	"	230	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd :—Oriental (s), from London ; Bisagno (s), Hongkong ; Waverley (s), Calcutta ; Peninsular (s), Shanghai ; and Worsley Hall (s), Perim. Yesterday :—Henry Bolckow (s), from Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd :—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi ; and Byculla (s), Rangoon, &c. Yesterday :—Safari (s), for Zanzibar ; and Purulia (s), Persian Gulf.

A MISSING LAD.—Radha, a woman, residing at Churney Wady, reports that her son, aged 11 years, left home on Friday evening, and has not since returned. The boy had on his person two silver wristlets and a silver anklet, collectively valued at Rs. 28.

THEFT AT DOONGREE ROAD.—Rajbai, a Hindoo woman residing at Doongree Road, has reported to the police, that during her absence from home, on Friday evening, the lock of her door was wrenched off, and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 114, and Rs. 1,200 in cash, were stolen from a box in her room.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—Eight competitors put in an appearance, despite the bad state of the weather, on Saturday afternoon, to compete for the "Roughton" Cup and Medals. They were under the handicapping and starting bye-laws of the club, divided into two heats, the first heat comprising Messrs. J. Beckerleg (3 secs. start), F. J. Taylor, (25 secs.), G. D. Trayien (scratch), and E. Pennis (49 secs.), the race being won by Taylor ; Trayien taking second place. In the second heat Messrs. J. R. Bapty (11 secs.), F. M. Alpin (10 secs.), W. Fenton (15 secs.), and D. A Pinder (43 secs.), were started, the race being won by Pinder, with Fenton second. In the final heat Messrs. Taylor, Trayion, Pinder, and Penton were got away, the race being won by Taylor (who receives a gold medal, this being his second win in succession), Messrs. Fenton and Trayien winning the two other medals presented by the club.

THEFT AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Barnett charged Peter Anderson, a seaman, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 100 in currency notes, belonging to Victor Roman, an able seaman, on board the Lord Brassey, now lying in the dock. Victor Roman stated that he had been staying in the Sailors' Home for the last ten days. He had placed several currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 100, in his chest. The notes were safe in the chest until Thursday morning. He did not recollect whether he had locked the chest. On Thursday evening, after taking his dinner, he went upstairs and, on opening the chest, found the notes missing, and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused. Six of the stolen notes were found in the accused's pocket. The accused's cot was only at a distance of 3 or 4 yards from that of the complainant. William Sampson deposed that the accused woke him up on Thursday afternoon, and told him that it was time for tea. He went downstairs to take his tea, leaving the accused alone in the room. William Dias deposed that the accused had borrowed from him Rs. 3, which he returned on Thursday evening. The accused, in his defence, stated that he was under the influence of liquor and, taking advantage of his condition, another man put him up to commit the theft, stating that he would not be caught. He had given two notes for Rs. 10 each to the man. While he was arrested by Constable Barnett Rs. 84-9 were found on him. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry, on Saturday evening, at 3rd Marine Lane, into the circumstance attending the death of Framji Maneckji Mugaseth, about 70 years of age. The deceased was a retired merchant and lived with his family at 3rd Marine Lane. On Saturday morning Framji found fault with his servant, when his son Maneckji interfered and asked his father not to be angry. The deceased then went out and returned at about 8 p.m. He did not speak with any one in the house and seemed to be angry. Furdoonji Nowroji, a cook in the service of the deceased's son, stated :—About 7 a.m. to-day, the tea was late, and deceased was angry with me. His son told him not to be angry, and they appeared to be quarrelling about it. A quarter of an hour afterwards deceased asked me if anything was wanted for the day's supply. I said nothing was wanted. The deceased then went to the bazaar and brought home the supply, and gave it to me. After I had taken my breakfast the deceased came to the cook-room, and told me to call a woman, named Meherbai. I went to her place, but she was not at home. I then went to the deceased to say that she was not at home. He was then sitting in his room. I called out to him, but received no reply, and I saw his head hanging down and I became alarmed. A doctor was then called in, but he died in half-an-hour. Nowroji Rustomji, the landlord of the deceased, corroborated the above statement. Dr. Rustomji Dadabhoy stated that he had seen the deceased, at about 11-30. a.m., on Saturday, when he was totally unconscious. The breathing was hard, and the pulse was weak. A copper cup was produced, in which there was some opium adhering to the sides. He emptied the stomach with the pump, but Framji died soon after. He was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by opium, and that a very large quantity had been swallowed. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kubitbai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and B, and C M and M.—Part heard.

67-91—In person—Leherchand Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.

364-91—Janardhan and A—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Hariram Nathubhoy.

525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Batliwalla vs Pherosha Framjee Batliwalla—Chitnis, M and M.

164-92—Mansukla D and J—Bhima Oka and others vs Gangabai and another—In person.

271-92—Ardesir, H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cowasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne, G and S.

515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-89—Mansukla, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.

40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 30, as compared with the statement of August 23, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 23. Rs. A. P.	August 30. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000 0 0	48,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,88,69,318 2 11	1,77,68,113 4 11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,86,87,383 0 4	5,99,25,075 13 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,74,151 12 1	2,31,827 0 9
Sundries	28,33,536 8 6	29,02,664 13 6
	Rs. 10,65,64,619 7 10	10,56,27,681 1 1
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,18,63,436 0 0	1,08,61,751 0 0
Other authorised Invtnts.	55,77,353 8 0	62,48,916 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	81,03,641 0 11	90,56,353 0 1
Credits on do.	66,17,234 12 4	56,61,844 5 0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,52,55,960 9 3	1,57,67,897 6 1
Balances with other Banks	6,80,727 11 10	6,73,938 15 3
Bullion	1,58,841 8 1	1,58,700 8 6
Dead Stock	12,31,640 5 3	12,31,767 9 11
Stamps	9,051 5 3	9,586 8 1
Sundries	17,23,503 9 9	16,94,783 10 5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,77,53,852 9 11	2,74,91,418 6 8
Do. at Branches	2,72,59,362 7 3	2,67,70,625 11 1
	Rs. 10,65,64,619 7 10	10,56,27,681 1 1

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to August 23, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,98,944	Inc.
Do. at Branches	13,00,679	Dec.
Other Deposits	2,37,633	Inc.
Post Bills	42,325	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,30,127	Dec.
Loans	9,52,712	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	9,55,291	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	5,11,936	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	2,92,435	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,33,733	Dec.

THE Prince of Wales, on August 12, unveiled the window which has been placed in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, by public subscription, in memory of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

GROUSE shooting opened satisfactorily on the Scottish moors on the 12th, but the reports received from other districts are not favourable, the bags made being generally scanty.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.

THE first annual general meeting of the donors and subscribers of the Elphinstone College Union was held, under the presidency of Principal Oxenham, in the College Hall, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 p.m., when the honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, B.A., submitted the general committee's report of the progress of the Union during the year ended on the 31st March, 1892. The following are extracts from the report :—

Origin of the Union :—In the beginning of March last year, it was proposed that the Elphinstone College Self-Improvement Association, which aimed at sharpening the powers of debate and elocution of Elphinstonians by means of weekly debates and lectures by the students, and ex-students of the College, be developed into a Union which, while it arranged for weekly lectures by the students, should also invite distinguished Elphinstonians and others to give public addresses and lectures on subjects of general interest under its auspices. After enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the Principal and Professors of the College, but for which no scheme with such objects in view could hope to succeed, the proposal was laid by the present secretary before the Elphinstonians at their meeting held on Saturday, the 7th March, 1891, under the presidency of Principal Oxenham, and a committee was appointed, whose further function was the organizing of a series of lectures by distinguished Elphinstonians and others in connection with the Union. Encouraged by the expressions of cordial approval of the extended aims of the Union from Mr. W. Lee-Warner, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Professor Selby, and many others, and the ready consent to serve on the committee of the Professors of the College, the Hon'ble Justice Telang, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Javerilal U. Yajnik, D. E. Wacha, and N. G. Chandavarkar, it was resolved within a fortnight of the formation of the Union that lectures be arranged for delivery that term, which was then at its close, and that no fees be charged for admission. The committee feel great pleasure and pride in announcing that H. E. Lord Harris has kindly consented to accept the position of the patron of the Union. The committee have no doubt the members will appreciate the high honour His Excellency has been pleased to confer on their Society.

Lectures.—Eight public lectures were delivered during the year under report, a tabular list of which, with the names of the lecturers, president, &c., is given below :—

Lecturer.	Subject.	Date.	President.
		1891.	
Dr. Emma Ryder	College Boys	Apl 6	Mr P M Mehta
Surg-Maj Kirtikar.	Freedoom of Thought	,, 11	Mr Justice Telang.
Mr Justice Jardine	The Educational Syndicate of Burma as a substitute for a University	Aug 11	Mr Justice Telang.
Prof. MacMillan	Heredity and the degeneration of India	,, 15	Mr P M Mehta
Mr W E Hart	Vernacular Literature.	Sept 10	Principal Oxenham.
Principal Oxenham.	Popular Astronomy.	,, 15	Professor Macmillan.
Principal Selby	Politics, Ancient and Modern.	Dec 14	Principal Oxenham.
Mr H A Acworth.	Marathi Poetry	,, 19	Mr Justice Telang.

Principal Oxenham's lecture was illustrated by diagrams. At each of the lectures, the hall was filled, from 500 to 600 persons having attended, and in some cases a large number of persons had to stand. The thanks of the general committee are due to Dr. D. Macdonald, the University Registrar, for kindly allowing the use of the University furniture on the occasion of the public lectures. Since the close of the year under report three more lectures have been also given, viz., by Mr. W. Lee Warner the Lord Bishop, and Dr. Peterson, the last on Sanchi having been illustrated by means of plates exhibited by a magic-lantern. The committee take this opportunity of tendering their warmest thanks to the lecturers and presidents for disinterestedly promoting the aims of the Union.

Members, &c.—There were during the year 46 student-members and 18 donors, the Professors and Elphinstonians belonging to the latter class. The total realizations from subscriptions and donations amount to Rs. 212, and the expenditure over the first 8 lectures to Rs. 168 leaving a balance of Rs 44. The Committe desire to point out that much of the expenditure and worry would be saved if gas-fittings were introduced in the lecture hall, and if either Government or some benevolent citizen would be good enough to present the Union with about 200 chairs. The president has represented to Government more than once the necessity of having gas fittings in the hall, but it is a matter of regret the request was not complied with

Printing of Lectures, &c.—In response to the wishes of the speakers at the several lectures, the executive committee has arranged for publishing in book-form, and selling at a moderate price, the public lectures hitherto delivered in the College-hall. The general committee are deeply obliged to the lecturers for according their permission to publish the lectures. The committee beg to appeal both to Government and the public to help them in instituting a fund from which lecturers might be paid "honoraria," if necessary.

The report concluded after noticing with pleasure the formation of the Deccan College Union, on the lines of their Society, announcing further lectures that have been promised, and thanking the president, Principal Oxenham, for his constant advice and help by serving at a time on three different committees of the Union. The report was unanimously adopted.

After appointing auditors, a committee composed of the following members was elected in place of the retiring committee with power to appoint an hon. secretary and treasurer :—Principal Oxenham (president), Professors Hathornthwaite, Peterson, MacMillan, Sharp, Muller, Hairat, MacDonald, Mr. Justice Telang, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, R. M. Sayani, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Budrudin Tayebji, N. G. Chandavarkar, Dinshaw E. Wacha, and Abdulla M. Dharamsey, (vice-presidents), and Khurshedji D. Mistri, Hukumatrai Desai, K. D. Gazdar, D. J. Surti, F. R. Bomanji, R. P. Bharucha, V. D. Taraporewalla, and E. B. Paymaster.

The hon. secretary read a letter he had received from the Hon'ble H. M. Birdwood, dated the 6th August, 1892, thanking the Commitee for having congratulated him on his elevation to the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor. After the letter was ordered to be recorded, Mr. Paymaster moved the following proposition of which he had given notice :—"That the Union do record their sense of satisfaction at the nomination of their vice-president, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University, and beg to offer him their hearty congratulations on the same." In speaking to his motion, Mr. Paymaster alluded to the services Mr. Telang has rendered to the Union, as one of its vice-presidents by presiding at the largest number of the public lectures, given under its auspices, and said among other things that the honour conferred on Mr. Justice Telang was an honour to educated natives in general, and Elphinstonians in particular. In recording the motion, Professor MacMillan said that no appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University had given more universal satisfaction than that of such a distinguished scholar as the Hon'ble Mr. Telang. The motion was carried by acclamation. After according a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

MR. S. DIGBY writes to the *Daily News* :—Sir,—In your leading article on the new Cabinet, you remark : "Economists will observe that the double appointment given to Lord Kimberley (Secretary of State for India and Lord President of the Council) saves the country from the payment of the salary attached in the ordinary course of things to the functions of President of the Council." I hope I may be considered an economist in the sense implied by you, but I confess that I for one should have observed Lord Kimberley's double appointment with increased pleasure if it were not the fact that the salary attached to the functions of Secretary of State for India comes out of the pockets of the Indian rate-payers. Will you permit me to respectfully suggest for Mr. Gladstone's consideration that his lordship should draw part of his salary from the English exchequer and part from the Indian—2,000*l.* from the former and 3,000*l.* from the latter? A saving to the Indian Government of even 2,000*l.* per annum is not to be despised in these hard times, when the rupee is down to 1s. 2¾d. It is sometimes forgotten in England, though never in India, that the entire cost of the India Office, including the salaries of the staff, from the Secretary of State of the charwoman, is a charge on the Indian revenue. The recently published home accounts show that the amount for last year was no less than 227,985*l.* The emoluments of the Secretary of State, Under-Secretaries, members of Council, &c., alone came to 134,070*l.* ! Some of us who are not adherents of the National Congress fail to see why, in regard at all events to the official Parliamentary representatives, India should be treated differently from the Colonies, but that opens up a larger question, and my object now is simply to recommend a slight rearrangement by which a small measure of justice may be done to our Asiatic fellow-subjects.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C. H. HAWORTH, 5th Lancers, remains at Home on extended leave till 28th November next.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. W. McNalty, Medical Staff, proceeds home, preparatory to retirement.

LIEUTENANT A. G. BREMNER, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company, Calcutta.

VETERINARY LIEUTENANT E. H. HAZELTON is under orders for a tour of duty in India, and will probably embark early in September.

CAPTAIN F. NEVILLE, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

SPECIAL rules have been issued rigarding the loan of Government mules to sowars when proceeding on furlough, which will shortly be published in orders.

MAJOR VON DONOP, Royal Engineers, Inspector of Sub-Marine Mining, having returned from leave, has resumed the duties of his appointment, and Lieutenant Tudor, R.E., who was acting, has returned to Bombay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS C. K. A. Amyatt Burney, 3rd Dragoon Guards ; and J. L. Price, Bedfordshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on 24th November and 10th October next, respectively, and are permitted to proceed home on or after those dates.

COLONEL A. G. HANDCOCK, Commanding at Delhi, has been granted 60 days' privilege leave to Simla ; and Lieutenant W. C. Black, 12th Bengal Infantry, 12 months' leave to England on private affairs. The leave granted to Lieutenant O. W. Carey, 28 Punjab Infantry, has been cancelled.

SERGEANTS of the Indian Unattached List, who actually complete their 21 years' service in India, should therefore be paid their deferred pay in India, and a note that this has been done should be entered on their No. 1 Reports when they are sent home for discharge.

THE Government of India have decided that a Medical Officer proceeding to take over the temporary administrative medical duties of a district, is only entitled to the free conveyance of one horse even though he may fall into full staff salary while there ; the fact of full salary being drawn in no way affecting the case.

THE Government of India having telegraphed an inquiry to the Government of Bombay "Can services, 28th Bombay Pioneers, be made available for employment on Nichugard-Manipur Road," the latter Government replied that the services of the Pioneers are available. It is expected that the corps will be moved from Kirkee in the first week of October, and will return to their station about March next.

The following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalions—Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Adams, Scottish Borderers ; Lieutenant C. E. Wilson, West Surrey Regiment. To 2nd Battalions—Major H. J. Archdale, Welsh Fusiliers (in cancellation of his previous posting to the 1st Battalion), Major E. W. W. Dering, Scottish Borderers ; Captain S. F. Chichester, Scots Fusiliers ; Lieutenants H. Cleeve and T. E. Madden, South Wales Borderers ; W. J. Ottley, Munster Fusiliers ; and G. F. R. Forbes, Royal Irish Regiment.

THE initials "V. D." (Volunteer Decoration) are to be entered in the Army List against the names of Volunteer officers who may be awarded the decoration. A departure from the original wording of the Royal Warrant has already been made in two particulars, and those are that officers who have served for twenty years, and have retired, are to receive it, and "half the service" passed in the ranks of a Volunteer corps will reckon as qualifying service towards the twenty years' commissioned service required. We hope to see this further modified in India by allowing half service passed in the ranks of the regular army to qualify.

AN arrangement between the India Office and War Office has lately been entered into by which men of the Indian Unattached List sent home for discharge would, in future, be settled with, not only for pay and allowances, but also for rations, clothing compensation and deferred pay. As some misconception appears to have arisen in the matter of deferred pay, it has been pointed out that it was not intended that this deferred pay is issued to non-commissioned officers of the rank of sergeant or any higher rank, on completion of 21 years' service.

THE 3rd Dragoon Guards leave Rawalpindi on the 23rd instant, by rail for Deolali and Bombay, arriving at Bombay on the 5th October, and embarking on the I. M. S. Clive, on the the 6th October, for conveyance to Natal in relief of the 11th Hussars. The 3rd Dragoon Guards leave their time-expired men at Rawalpindi in charge of the horses, camp equipment, horsegear, native establishments, &c. A senior officer being left in charge who will rejoin the regiment in Natal when the 11th Hussars relieves him of his charge, but the time-expired men will go to England *via* the Karachi Mean Mir route, The 11th Hussars will embark at Natal on the 22nd October, on the steamer Clive for conveyance to Karachi, where the ship is expected to arrive on the 15th November. The regiment will halt one day at Karachi ; and will leave for Rawalpindi in two parties, on the 17th and 18th November, and will arrive there on the 23rd November, and will then take over the horse and establishments left by the 3rd Dragoon Guards. A draft of the 11th Hussars consisting of 2 officers and 36 men will arrive at Rawalpindi from England on the 10th October, and will assist in the charge of the horses, &c. The 11th Hussars will march later on to Sialkote where the regiment will be cantoned.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO'S. Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong August 18, is thus summarised:—

The period under review opened with great promises of a healthy and vigorous tone, and the expectations formed have been, so to say, realized inasmuch as a large business has transpired in almost all counts at gradually hardening values.

Nos. 10 and 16 occupy the premier position, and both these counts are anxiously sought for at an advance of 3/4 to $1, their stocks have been worked down next to nil.

No. 20 is not so much reduced is stock.. Nevertheless a much firmer and more confident feeling for this count, born of very extensive demands at Shanghai, has been reflected here, and with a rise of 3/4 to $1 in proved spinnings, large sales amounting to 3,500 bales have transpired.

No. 12 has been in moderate demand and a rise of 3/4 to $1 has to be noted.

Nos. 8 and 6 are in brisk enquiry owing to the depletion of stocks of No. 10, and in some instances a rise of 3/4 is observable.

The sales of the fortnight comprise about 8,500 bales as under :—

3,500 bales of No. 20 sold at $66 to $73½
900 " " 16 " at $68 to $71
850 " " 12 " at $53 to $63
2,950 " " 10 " at $53 to $66
300 " " 8/6 " at $54 to $57

Stocks of all counts are computed at about 7,500 bales, inclusive of 5,400 bales arrived by the Aden and Kutsang yesterday.

The Shanghai market is advised to have undergone considerable activity, and about 9,000 bales have changed ownership at an advance of ¼ to 1¼ taels in values. Nos. 10 and 16, and above all No. 20, have been all eagerly taken up at advancing values owing to supplies from Bombay being on a moderate scale, and also owing to the favourable tenour of advices from the consuming centres. Stocks there are approximately computed at about 10,000 bales.

The Japan market in the first week opened with promises of a healthy tenour, and an active resumption of business was looked for ; but latterly owing to heavy rains, leading to disastrous floods, both yarn and cotton markets have come to a standstill, and only a very small business in both these branches is reported, in the former about 150 bales and in the latter about 650 bales having changed hands.

DR. DUDFIELD gives a recent illustration of how scarlet fever may be spread. Three children of a coachman contracted the disease ; its nature appears not to have been recognised, and soon the children were out and about as though nothing had happened. The father shortly afterwards fell ill, and a doctor having been called in, he was found to be suffering from scarlet fever. The doctor examined the children, and found that three of them were "peeling," and notified all four cases. He cautioned the man not to go out or allow his children to go out. Notwithstanding, the man did go out and allowed his children to go out, even after he had been again cautioned both by the Sanitary Inspector and by his employer. The facts of the case have been laid before the Works and Sanitary Committee, who have directed proceedings to be taken against the man under the Public Health Act, 1891.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops" Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A NEAT and useful CALENDAR CLOCK in the form of a Paperweight, in handsome case, with movement of the very best quality, keeping accurate time, and also showing the days of the month, going in any position. Each Clock is thoroughly regulated and guaranteed. A pretty and useful present, Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!—Finest Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; Pekoe; Re. 1 per lb.; Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb.; Family Mixture, As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Indoor and Outdoor Games.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18, FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 6-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-6 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

JUST RECEIVED, Musical Boxes for Children, Play 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes, Rs. 5, 6, 8, 10, 15. If not approved can be exchanged within 3 months.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING.—TRAINING, 4th Session from 1st October. No applications entertained after 1st Proximo. Prospectus and Particulars on application.—BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

ENGLISH FRUIT.—FRESH SELECTED APPLES, As. 12 per lb.; PEARS, Re. 1 per lb.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MR. JAMES JONES, Executive Engineer, Gulburga, says:—The Sample Bottle of MOTILWALA'S PILE REMEDY you sent me I gave to a friend who wanted it for his mother at Madras. A martyr to the complaint, she writes that she has derived immense benefit, and although not cured yet, has never felt so well for some time. She wants another bottle, and thinks it will quite cure her.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, lately arrived from England, and a good GERMAN and FRENCH SCHOLAR, SITUATION as TUTOR in a Family or Correspondence Clerk in some Office.—Apply to "P. G., care of this Office.

WANTED, a First Class OPERATOR and RETOUCHER, One who understands Working Bromides, Platinotypes, &c., preferred. Liberal Salary to a good man.—Apply to "PHOTO," care of this Paper.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

D B. P. F. 10 GUAGE RIFLE, with Implements FOR SALE, Price Rs. 110. Apply "Rajpipla," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Exchange Tables, Rupees into Sterling and Sterling into Rupees, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4-1-8d., rising by thirty-seconds. Bound in full cloth, Re. 1-4. A few copies specially prepared for Banks and Mercantile Offices, printed on strong paper, strongly bound in half leather and cloth. Rs. 2-8.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

STOCK TAKING-CLEARANCE SALE.—For a SHORT TIME ONLY. 4 Good copyright Songs for Re. 1. No selection allowed. The Music is already done up in parcels for post; largest stock of music in India.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Music Publishers.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 2 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

!!! MUSIC !!!—The Mountebanks "The Basoche," Latest Comic Operas. Largest selection of newest Songs. Dance Music, etc., procurable. Price lists on application.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

AS we PURCHASE BATTLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS in large quantities, we can afford to SELL them at Ans. 12 per Bottle.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the accommodation and food received here. I have lived here for 7 months and must say that I have been very much satisfied with my quarters.—(Sd.) GEORGE GRAY.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It provides all the comforts of a Home. Early applications, addressed to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested. Terms Moderate.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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PRICE..... Re. 1.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

THERE was no change yesterday in any of the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter. Bar Silver was also unchanged in value, at 38⅛d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent. dearer, at 83½ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 315,000 ounces of Silver, at 83·64 to 83·65 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. In addition to the £80,000 in Silver shipped to this port this week, £40,000 of the same metal goes to Calcutta. Paris quotations show no change.

The Sheep Skin Sale opened in London yesterday, with a very firm feeling, and with prices ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher.

To-day, all London financial quotations excepting the price of 4 per cent. Silver Securities, which are ⅛ per cent. lower, at £62⅞, have been unchanged; but Silver, in New York, has declined ¼ cent to 83¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat Market was steady at a decline of ½d. per cental from Tuesday's quotations both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool at 6s. 5d. and 6s. 3d. per cental, Ex-Quay. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,890,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was quiet but unchanged in value.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arivals flat; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all except the most distant position, in which the advance was 1-32d., quotations being 3½d. for September and September-October deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

To-day, prices of American Arrivals in Liverpool have gone back to Thursday's quotations; but the spot price has remained at 3 15-16; and Surats are unchanged in value. The market closed dull this afternoon; Surats quiet; and Arrivals flat; the Sales being 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The Imports are 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet but steady.

Business in Liverpool was upon a materially larger scale during the week ending yesterday than in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 14,000 bales greater, at 52,000 bales, the amount forwarded to consumers having been 4,000 bales more, at 42,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 31,000 bales; but, as it stood yesterday, it was still 488,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 711,000 bales more than in 1890. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales less, at 45,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply for all Europe there had been a falling of 70,000 bales for the week, and of East Indian Cotton there were 6,000 bales less in sight; the increase now shown in the total Supply being 955,000 bales and 1,476,000 bales compared with last year and the year before, respectively; and in that of Surats a decrease of 66,000 bales and 244,000 bales, in the same comparison. The price of spot American Cotton was the same in Liverpool yesterday as on the previous Friday; and compared with the quotation at the same time in the two previous years, it was 15-16d. lower than in 1891, and 1⅞d. below that ruling in 1890.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged yesterday, at 7⅛ cents; but December Futures were 6 points higher, at 7·25 cents. The Receipts for the week at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales, compared with much larger figures in the two preceding years as will be seen below. The Receipts since the 1st instant, when the new season commenced, were 28,000 bales less than last season for the same time, and 70,000 bales less than in 1890. The Stock of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday was 171,000 bales heavier than at the beginning of last season, and 319,000 bales more than in the year before.

The spot price of Cotton has declined 1-16 cent, in New York to-day, say to 7 1-16 cents; while December Futures are 4 points lower, at 7·21 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 5,000 bales, going against 13,000 bales last year, and 16,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	26,000	54,000	83,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	9,000	15,000	43,000
,, ,, Continent	1,000	3,000	....
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	5,000	33,000	75,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	3,000	11,000	18,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	....	1,000	....
,, Stock in the Ports	410,000	239,000	91,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	2,010,000	1,654,620	1,133,950
,, Surats	238,000	323,620	501,950
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,335,000	849,260	623,650
,, London	16,000	18,000	23,000
American afloat	10,000	18,000	85,000
East Indian ,,	20,000	15,000	25,000
Total ...	1,381,000	900,260	756,650
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4¼d.	5 13-16d.
,, Good Dholleras	3¾d.	3¾d.	4¾d.
Difference	9-16d.	1½d.	1 7-16d

Our local Cotton market has been dull to-day, though prices are quoted as before, the only business reported being the purchase of 800 bales of Barsi, for local consumption, at Rs. 175-80 per candy.

WHEAT also has been dull in tone, with only a small export business passing, but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	210	bales.
Wheat	13,913	cwts.
Linseed	1,680	,,
Rapeseed	2,176	,,
Poppyseed	923	,,
Groundnuts	506	,,
Castorseed	1,213	,,
Rice	1,611	,,

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged; but there has been a little better demand for September shipment, at former rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, and remained at this level throughout the day, without any transaction being reported, forward Telegraphic having been quoted at 1s. 2 11-16d. for the new year, with a like result. For three months' sight Credit, one buyer came out at 1s. 2¾d. for near delivery, and a considerable amount was placed at this rate; but for next year buyers are still chary of dealing; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d. ,,
Credits do.	1s. 2⅝d. ,,
Francs do.	1·55½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at a slight advance on last evening's rates, 103⅜ having been quoted for Fours for cash, and 103 5-16 for this month's account, these having also been the closing rates; with 4½ per Cents, nominally at 102.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and our quotations are unchanged.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

10 p.m.	78·1

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 4.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	79·6
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	75·9

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending August 27, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	753	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	32,008	28,386	3,622	..	2,335	..
Parcels, &c.						
Goods	28,691	30,188	..	1,497	...	5,474
Other earnings	5,719	3,164	...	2,445	3,230	..
Weekly total	66,418	66,738	...	3.0	..	...
Aggregate	5,34,443	5,34,327	...	..	61	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—August 30, at Poona, the wife of A. F. Mitchell, H. M.'s Mint, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

RODWELL—Aug 11, at Camberley, the wife of Capt E H Rodwell, I S C, of a daughter

TUFNELL—Aug 5, at Greenlands, Border Crescent, Sydenham, the wife of Carleton F Tufnell, of Lloyd's, London, E C, and late Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DEVONSHIRE—MANCHESTER—Aug 6 at Christ Church, Down-street, Duke of Devonshire to Louise, Duchess of Manchester.

LLOYD—GRAHAM—August 16, at St. Patrick's Church, Hove Humphrey Wilmot, son of late H C Lloyd, Esq, Q C, to Francis Katherine Jane, only child of late Col G Graham, H E I C S.

DEATHS.

BALLARD—Aug 8, at Philliphurn, Selkirk, George Alexander Ballard, late of Madras Civil Service.

FOOKS—Aug 14th, at Upperton-gardens, Eastbourne, Major-Gen G A St P Fooks, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 68.

HADDEN—July 26, on the voyage from Colombo, J H Hadden, of Galgewatte, Ceylon, son of late T L Hadden, aged 42.

LOCH—Aug 13, at Greenhill-gardens, Edinburgh, J A Loch, late B C S, aged 71.

LOW—Aug. 16, at Babbicombe, Torquy, Augusta, Lady Low, daughter of late J. T. Shakespear, Esq, and widow of late Gen sir J Low, G C S I, K C B, of Clatto, Fifeshire, aged 83.

McDONALD—Aug 11, at Cavendish-road, Bronte sbury, N W, Henrietta McDonald, daughter of late D McDonald, of Calcutta.

SIMSON—Aug 15, at Poonah, Henry Simson, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, son of late D Simson, Esq, of Bonaly, and of the B C S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRIFFITH—August 29, at 27, Elgin Road, Allahabad, the wife of R Glyn Griffith, Senior Surgeon, E I Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEVIS—ROSE—August 27, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev Clarke, Civil Chaplain, Walter George Bevis, eldest son of Geo Thorpe Bevis, Esq, Squirrel Heath, Romford, Essex, to Ethel Maud, eldest daughter of Richard Rose, Esq, Deputy Post Master General, Oudh Circle, Lucknow.

DEATH.

SPILLANE—August 30, at Lahore, M J Spillane, Superintendent, Punjab Government Press, aged 41.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1892.

THE situation on the Pamirs must be very serious indeed when M. Vambery takes a grave view of it. That Hungarian Cassandra has been so accustomed to see the Russian spectre waving its long arms, now on the west, and now on the east of Afghanistan, that he might have been excused if he failed to call the attention of British statesmen to the true significance of the second apparition of Colonel Yanoff, on what he is never weary of proclaiming to be the "Impassable Pamirs." In an article contributed by this indefatigable Russophobist to the *Nineteenth Century*, he speaks over and over again of the "inaccessible regions of the Pamir," "the desolate and impassable plateaux of Central Asia," "the barren and impracticable passes of the Roof of the World," and declares with confidence that if a Gourko or a Yanoff or other foolhardy general were to try that route he could only do so with a very small detachment, and that the recent British occupation of Hunza and Nagar would frustrate the enterprise. But he now writes in a transport of alarm to the London papers to inform the British public that the Pamir question is of the gravest, and states as a new discovery that China and Afghanistan are powerless to stop the advance of the Muscovite in that quarter. This appalling news he follows up by announcing that in his calm and unerring judgment the time for British forbearance is past, and that if words be unavailing, then deeds must follow. Since Artemus Ward avowed his determination to spend every drop of blood in the veins of his dearest relations in the defence of the Union, no more stirring and disinterested call of other people to arms has found utterance. It is very good of the learned Professor to exert himself to arouse the British public from their apathy in regard to the situation in Central Asia. But holding as he does that "drowsiness is as perilous as self-conceit, and that the slightest inattention is followed by imminent danger" he has imposed upon himself the task of keeping everybody awake. He has grave doubts whether English politicians, who are so tardy in their movements, understand the perfidy of the Russians, and are fully aware of the character of the Amir, and the best means to employ "in counteracting his secret plans and machinations." It is true that his misgivings are confined to the statesmen in the Houses of Parliament, where false humanitarian views prevail. He distrusts the hundred tongues of Parliamentary Councils. But he considers that the statesmen entrusted with the management of affairs in India are entirely equal to the task, long experience in diplomatic relations with Orientals having opened their eyes to the wiles of Asiatics, whether friends or foes. It may be doubted, however, whether Professor Vambery himself has a full conception of the lengths to which an Oriental potentate can carry dissimulation. He refuses to believe that the late Atalik Ghazi said to Captain, now General, Kuropatkin in 1876, "I am a very small man, and it is my duty to keep myself at the feet of the Russians." He holds that it was impossible for the Atalik Ghazi, whose English sympathies were beyond doubt, to have said this to the Russian, seeing that he said about the same time to Sir Douglas Forsyth, "I am but a spark; the Queen of England is the radiant sun." It appears to us that a man need not be even an Oriental Prince to be capable of giving utterance in one and the same week to these not altogether incompatible compliments. *Fol qui s'y fie.*

The only recommendation vouchsafed by this authority is that Great Britain should round off the present frontier between Beluchistan and Eastern Persia, so that by holding Seistan, any movement by Russia on Meshed or Herat can be counteracted and threatened. He admits that at first sight, this appropriation of Persian territory would look like an encroachment on the dominions of the Shah, which it certainly would. But he thinks that the important considerations justifying such a demand, ought to appease the susceptibilities of the Persian Government, which should be informed that the annexation was not undertaken exclusively in our own interests "but also—and let us say eminently—for the security of Persia, and nominally of Khorassan." It is entirely overlooked that the enforcement of such a demand would furnish Russia with a plausible ground for exacting an equivalent—which would be Khorassan. It is just possible that Russian diplomacy would find as little difficulty as Professor Vambery in undertaking to appease the susceptibilities of the Persian Government by explaining that the step was not taken exclusively in the interests of Russia, but eminently for the security of Persia. These considerations do not trouble him in the least. He goes on to advocate a railway to unite Seistan to the Indian Ocean, claiming for that project the support of the Hon. G. Curzon, who wrote in favour of it in his letter to the *Times*. In his work on Persia, Mr. Curzon speaks of a branch railway from Quetta, or from some other station on the Sind-Pishin line, to Seistan, with a connection to Kerman or Yezd, and states that if such a line were made, it would doubtless be eventually met by a branch from the Indian Ocean or the Persian Gulf. But he states quite frankly that the Government of India is opposed to the construction of a railway between Quetta and Seistan, because of the expense of construction—to which must be added that of maintenance—the necessity of guarding it, the liability to a flank attack from the north, and lastly, the certainty that there would be no immediate commercial return. Mr. Curzon admits that the railway would not pay commercially for years, though he lightly dismisses that and the other reasons, which seem to the Government—as they indeed are—quite sufficient to place the project of a Seistan railway in the category of the impracticable. That is the only suggestion which the Professor has to make. It is not original and it is not practical. On many other points he speaks with perfect self-confidence, but what he approves on the one hand he warns us against on the other. He tells us on one page that the strongest bulwark of India is to be found in "the mountainous Afghanistan and in its warlike populations," and on the other that "Russia surrounding Afghanistan on three sides will be able to assume a better and a more commanding position, her influence will be paramount and she will much more easily play the part of arbiter in Afghan affairs than England." Yet it is obvious that the Power which is within shortest striking distance of Kabul, Ghazni, and Kandahar, must be the real arbiter of the destinies of Afghanistan. It is not quite easy to follow the lines of policy which the alarmist Professor discusses as useful for our guidance in the maze of Central Asian politics. He is quite satisfied that Russia would greatly profit by the collapse of the present order of things in Afghanistan, "considering how cleverly she has laid out the net of her future interference beforehand, and how well she is prepared for all eventualities." Regarding the Amir as the pivot of the whole question, he goes on to say that we are only groping in the dark as to the real tendency of his policy. Yet he quotes the document which was published in the *Bombay Gazette*, in which the Amir laboured to convince his countrymen of the advantage of a strict alliance with England, as compared with a Russian alliance. He admits that this was a natural course for the Amir to take, the British Government desiring only the *status quo*, while Russia aims at the conquest of India with Afghanistan in enforced alliance, or in subjection. Yet with singular pedantry the writer refuses to be satisfied with those arguments, which he admits were sincerely urged, because Abdul Rahman did not impress upon his nobles and chiefs "more clearly the difference between the two non-Mahomedan nations which has certainly not escaped his attention, and which he studiously avoided to mention." That is to say, because the Amir did not eulogise one Christian nation to the prejudice of another, when addressing fanatical Mussalmans who regard all Christians alike as tarred with the same brush, his political representations go for nothing.

Similar want of political insight is evinced in the criticism of the Amir's adroit, if unscrupulous, reproach to the address of Yakub Khan, that he had accepted a Christian envoy without being able to protect him. "If Yakub Khan," M. Vambery strangely asks, "saw that General Stolietoff was hospitably received by the Afghans, and that Russian officers could parade in full uniform in the bazaars of Kabul, why should he not have supposed that an English Christian envoy would meet with similar treatment from the Afghan population." The answer is that the mission of General Stolietoff was not imposed as the result of a national defeat and humiliation, but was a friendly visit, ostensibly to present the Amir with some complimentary silver teapots and other curiosities. But that apart, the Amir could have made no political capital by referring to the Stolietoff mission, his object was to point out that the British alliance is the only one the Afghans ought to look to. His reference to certain results of the presence of Russian soldiers in the neighbourhood of Afghan homes was far more effective. "Where there is a Russian camp, there will be adultery!" Mr. Stead could not have pointed the moral with greater force. In the same spirit the Professor asks if the Amir be so anxious to prove to his people the advantage of a cordial alliance with the British Government, why does he not set the example by placing himself unreservedly in our hands. It is not easy to understand why he should trouble himself to ask such questions, when he writes that in London and in Anglo-Indian official circles there is not the slightest doubt that Abdul Rahman is sincere in stating that the British alliance is preferable, from the Afghan point of view, to the Russian. If Russia will profit greatly by the collapse of the present order of things, and the Amir understands that his interests are opposed to hers, what better guarantee can we desire for his fidelity to the Power which ensures him support in the day of peril?

AN Anglo-Indian and a Conservative, writing to us from London on the 19th ultimo, says, a propos of the new regime:—The new Ministry is moderate enough; its strongly marked whiggish physiognomy being its most striking characteristic so far. There are many who regret that Labouchere has been left out of the Ministry. He is one of the honestest and kindliest of men, and a most dexterous and capable party manœuvrer, only wanting in "deportment," which the responsibilities of office would have given him. There are even people who think that it is a great mistake to keep Sir Charles Dilke out of office through fear of Mr. Stead, and what he would say. The author of the problems of "Greater Britain" and "Imperial Defence" is the most able statesman on the Liberal side. It is to be hoped that the new Government will be firm about Egypt, and will be prompt and decided in dealing with Russia in Central Asia, particularly in preventing a customs cordon being established against our Trans-Himalayan trade. The late Government lost its majority through sheer loss of heart; and systematic neglect of the human nature which pervades the humblest members to the biggest wire-pullers of a party. To the very last they have persisted in this course, the long list of honours given by them published this week, proving that they see nothing in this respect beyond the official and club hacks, who do the routine work of the party in London.

ANOTHER correspondent writes to us that on the first day of the assembling of the new Parliament, every member was favoured with a copy of a pamphlet from Mr. W. T. Stead, entitled "Deliverance or Doom," denouncing the new member for the Forest of Dean for his return to public life, which Mr. Stead had repeatedly forbidden to him. The pamphlet outsteads Stead, and is unmistakably by the hand of the writer of another pamphlet, which appeared in instalments in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in its "steady" days and landed the then editor of that evening paper in Holloway Jail, since closed. The writer assails the ex-minister with extraordinary virulence, and represents Sir Charles Dilke confessing to Mr. Stead, as to a father confessor, two peccadilloes in his early life, giving the names of two Mrs. Potiphars who led him astray, and relating how Mrs. Mark Pattison brought him back to the paths of virtue and religion. We are asked to believe that the then member for Chelsea, when confiding to the author of the "Maiden Tribute" that he had been led astray twice in his life, but never by Mrs. Crawford, adjured him to persevere in his good work of denouncing profligacy and defending the cause of purity. By way of corroboration of these remarkable confidences he quoted conversations on the subject with two ladies whose initials were given as Mrs. F— and Mrs. D—. A few days before the last mail left, the following circular letter was received from the ladies in question by every member of Parliament:—"We, the undersigned, desire to state that the report of our

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

A court-martial, held at Portsmouth, has found Captain Hulton and Lieutenant Wroughton guilty of endangering the safety of H. M. S. Forth during the late Naval Manœuvres, but through no negligence of their duties. They have accordingly been reprimanded only.

AN INDIAN VIEW OF INDIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Nawab Mehdi Hassan, the Home Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government, has written a long letter to the *Times*, in which he refutes Mr. Hume's contention that India is a heap of loose dynamite, and shows that the ryots were never more prosperous than at present. He testifies to the loyalty of the Native States and Princes, which, he says, must stand or fall with British rule. He then denies the assertion that there is discontent and poverty in the Hyderabad State, and adds that the National Congress agitators are principally those who have been educated beyond their station in life. He concludes by stating that it would only be possible to weaken confidence in the present strong civil and military administration of India by reducing its strength or submitting it to the incompetent control of the National Congress.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

H. M's. Indian Troopship Crocodile left Portsmouth for Bombay yesterday.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial, held on Captain Powell and Lieutenant Torlesse for stranding H. M. S. Naiad, has reprimanded the former officer and acquitted the latter.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A woman has died from cholera in a village near Macclesfield. This is the first unimported case that has taken place in Great Britain.

Cholera is decreasing in Russia and Persia, but spreading in Germany.

Forty-two choleraic deaths took place in Paris yesterday.

Several Hamburg liners have arrived at New York with cholera cases on board, and deaths from cholera having taken place on the passage.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 2.

The s. s. Sutlej, with the homeward Indian mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived here, at 4 a.m., today (Friday).

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

The first ties of the Lord Harris Football Tournament did not come off yesterday owing to the ground being slippery.

THE GOLF HANDICAP MATCH.

Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, has given a cup for competing in the Golf Handicap Match, which will be played at Yerrowda, on the 26th instant.

OPENING OF A MISSION HOSPITAL.

His Excellency Lord Harris will perform an interesting ceremony of opening the Mission Hospital in charge of the new Church of Scotland Zenana Mission, on the 13th instant.

THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Second Industrial Conference commences its sittings at 4 p.m. to-morrow, in the Native General Library, under the presidentship of Mr. Gostling. Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cashinathjee will open the proceedings with an address of welcome to the delegates, members, and visitors. Mr. Gostling will then deliver a speech. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak will next read a paper on "Hindoo Caste" as an industrial institution, and the necessity of re-forming it from an industrial point of view. On Tuesday papers on the Chicago Exhibition, commercial education, and tobacco will be discussed; on Wednesday, on the currency, mining, and cotton industries; on Thursday, if there be no meeting, papers on the establishment of native agencies and industrial survey will be taken up.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Darley, Second Gloster Regiment, latterly attached on probation to the 22nd Bombay Infantry, joined his permanent appointment in the 9th Bombay Infantry at Mhow, for final admission to the Indian Staff Corps.

Sanction has been accorded to an exchange between Lieutenant Liddell, Bombay Sappers and Miners, and Lieutenant DeW. Cruickshank, Military Works Department. Lieutenant Liddell has been appointed to the latter Department as an Assistant Engineer of the First Grade.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 2.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, SEPT. 4.

H. M. S. Lapwing from Colombo arrived.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 4.

Mail steamer Niemen from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	96⅛ ex-div.
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼ ex-div.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	38⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	52,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	19,000	"
" " " Surats	nil	
" " Stock of Cotton	1,335,000	"
" " " Surats	45,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	16,000	"

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 4.

The programme for a military demonstration of considerable dimensions on the north-west frontier has been arranged, and it only remains for the troops to take up their positions and await the development of events.

The first who will come in for punishment is Chikai, an outlaw, who has entered the Amir's service, and who, according to the Turis, has raided the Kurran Valley, and seeks to supplant British authority by that of Abdur Rahman.

A Political Officer with an escort which must be of some strength will proceed to the Kurram in October, and will remain there with the full consent, it is said, of the Amir.

Gul Mahomed will be the next to be called on to explain his escapades amongst the Bitanis.

The Amir's envoy, known as Kazi Kashgarh, who was lately sent *via* Peshawar and Kashmir, to investigate the north-eastern frontier of Afghanistan, was suspected on arrival at Srinagar of being a Russian spy, and the Kashmir Government offered to detain him. The Government of India, however, allowed him to proceed, and he now goes *via* Leh to Kashgar instead of *via* Gilgit to the Pamir.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Hashim Ali Khan, ex Chief of the Hassanzais, having refused the invitation of Sir William Lockhart to come in Baio and the villages that have given him a safe asylum across the Indus are to be punished.

The expedition will consist of two squadrons, of the 11th Bengal Lancers, Nos. 6, 8, and 9 British Mountain Batteries, the Kohat Mountain battery, No. 4 and No. 6 Companies, Bengal, Sappers and Miners, Kings Royal Rifles, Bedfordshire 2nd Battalion, the 5th Gurkhas, the 4th Sikhs, the 25th Punjab Infantry, and the 30th Punjab Infantry.

The Seaforth Highlanders, will probably, go to Abbotabad with the departure of the 5th Gurkhas, and the place of the King's Royal Rifles at Rawalpind iwill be taken by the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade from Jellunder. Major Burton, R.E., goes to superintend the work of the Sappers, whose first task will be to throw a bridge across the Indus at Darband; the atter place forms the base, and will be held by two thousand men, whilst the remainder of the force, some four thousand strong, will carry out the punitive operations.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 3.

The Secunderabad Cup has been won by the Somerset Light Infantry; and the Deccan Cup by the 15th Native Infantry. The Lloyd-Lindsay, for which seventeen teams entered, was won by two teams of the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, who were first and second. Their style of riding and their dressing was excellent. Mrs. Spencer's score of 33 for the Diana Plate has not yet been beaten.

Rain still continues to fall and the Hussain Sangar Lake is now like a small sea.

His Highness the Nizam left Falaknamah two days ago, and has returned to his palace in the city.

The Mehdi Hassan libel case is the one engrossing topic at present, and much sympathy is felt for the Nawab and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan.

THE HYDERABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

FIFTH DAY.

SEPT. 4.

Mr. Faridoonjee, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Minister, was examined as follows:—The Minister caused certain enquiries to be made; and the result was not communicated to the complainant; and no one was authorized or entitled so to communicate it, and to the best of his knowledge and belief no one did communicate this information to the complainant. Witness declined to answer questions bearing on this inquiry or other matters coming to his knowledge in his official capacity, and the court promised to refer the matter to the Resident. Witness replied to Mr. Inverarity that he had learnt these matters in official confidence, and it was not consistent with the interests of the Nizam's Government that they should be disclosed. Personally witness said he had no objection to state all he knew if the Minister's permission be obtained.

Zaki Ali proved the signature of Hinayat Ali attesting witness on the marriage contract, since dead. Hinayat was the brother of the present Minister of Bhopal.

Saadullah stated that he was lately the accused's moonshee. In March the accused gave witness an Urdu pamphlet to read aloud. This was in Rajab-Ali's handwriting. Witness quoted in Urdu long passages and names proving this was the original, of which the English was a translation.

Shuja-at-Ali proved his signature on the marriage contract, and said that he was present at the marriage, and knew the lady before and after her marriage.

Mahomed Hasain deposed that he knew the complainant and his wife at Partabgarh in the years 1873-77. Witness and his family and all respectable families visited the lady as complainant's wife. Witness was officiating Director of Agriculture in Allahabad on Rs. 1,200 a month.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	3	3 p.m.	21	28
Teheran	4	12	39 a.m.	0	43
Suez	4	6	50 a.m.	1	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 4th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	48	...	9
" Kurrachee	...	6	...	1
" Madras	...	14	...	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 19.

To the great comfort of all who are detained from their holidays we are approaching the end of the Ministerial crisis. The old Government has given up the ghost, its successors have been installed in office, and the favourites of the late Ministry have duly received their reward. When two or three more of the minor posts have been filled up the transformation will be complete, and everybody, except Mr. John Morley, who, so far as is known at present, is the only member of the Administration who has to fight for the retention of his seat, is free to seek repose after a period of such great excitement. On Friday Lord Salisbury was closeted with the Queen at Osborne, and the Court Circular, issued the same evening, departing, perhaps excusably, somewhat from its usually severe impartiality, announced that her Majesty had received his lordship's resignation with "much regret." On Sunday it became known for certain that a hitch had taken place about the Earl of Rosebery's acceptance of the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs. Various reasons were assigned for this awkward contretemps. According to some people his lordship's reluctance to join Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet was due to the insomnia from which he is a sufferer, and it was even asserted that his hurried visit to Paris was not due to any disagreement about Egypt but for the purpose of consulting the eminent Mons. Charcot. There was apparently no doctor in London sufficiently competent to advise Lord Rosebery as to the state of his health, and whether he would run any risk by undertaking the responsibilities of controlling our external relations. Others averred that Mr. Gladstone, at the dictation of the advocates of scuttle, was trying to force conditions upon Lord Rosebery, to which he as a patriot and an Imperialist could not agree. A third party described the imbroglio as arising from his lordship's refusal to be associated with Mr. Labouchere. Another explanation was less flattering to the noble Earl. He was acting, men said, on the principle that *il faut reculer pour mieux sauter*. Whatever the cause it was finally overcome. Lord Rosebery is again Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; his illness is no longer spoken of as serious, and—Mr. Labouchere is out! Not only is he not a member of the Cabinet—his friends have all along assumed gratuitously, as it now appears, that he would not accept a post of inferior rank—but he was not even sent for by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Labouchere's exclusion from the Cabinet is one of the surprises of the week. He himself apparently does not share the popular notion that his ambitious hopes have been shattered by Royal dislike. Sir Charles Dilke went further in his onslaught on the Court List than Mr. Labouchere has gone in his opposition to Royal Grants but that did not prevent the former becoming a Cabinet Minister. Mr. Labouchere's present attitude is not that of a man who exactly feels that his chief has done all he could for him. "I certainly intend at the earliest possible moment," he is reported this morning to have said to an interviewer, "to present a motion in favour of our early and absolute evacuation of Egypt in accordance with our pledges." He went on to say:—"Lord Rosebery has been put with the Cabinet as a Tory watch-dog to secure the continuance of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. I have absolutely no confidence whatever in Lord Rosebery as a Foreign Minister." If this marked hostility of Mr. Labouchere towards Lord Rosebery which, to some extent, is foreshadowed in this week's *Truth*, though apparently by some other pen, was known to Mr. Gladstone, need we wonder that the veteran statesman has decided to try to govern the country without the assistance of the senior member for Northampton? It is obvious that one or the other must be left out and, on the whole, Mr. Gladstone has acted wisely in preferring Lord Rosebery. Mr. Labouchere may be a thorn in the flesh of the Liberal party, but that will not be so injurious to the Government as the absence of Lord Rosebery would have been. The Cabinet, as finally constituted, includes five men who have not previously belonged to the inner circle (Messrs. Asquith, Henry Fowler, Bryce, Arnold Morley, and Arthur Acland) and two of whom (Messrs. Asquith and Acland) have no official experience. Mr. Asquith's appointment to the Home Office, where he is to have the assistance of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, is more astonishing than the fate of Mr. Labouchere, and can hardly be justified by the public performances of the learned gentleman, creditable as some of them may have been. Mr. Acland is as modest as he is able, and has no enemies. His promotion to Cabinet rank at one bound was not anticipated, but it is fairly popular.

The one appointment which has given the most dissatisfaction to Mr. Gladstone's supporters and caused the greatest heart-burning is conferring the Postmaster-Generalship on Mr. Arnold Morley, whose want of intellectual capacity is not atoned for by any brilliant record as a whip. The Socialistic section of the Liberal party, whose aggressiveness is out of all proportion to its numbers, is particularly annoyed, and even go so far—in private, at all events—as to deny Mr. Arnold Morley the slightest sympathy with the social aspirations of the masses. The Radical Socialists say that Mr. Arnold Morley is utterly incapable of dealing with the labour troubles that are brewing among the employés at St. Martin's le Grand. It is not the fact, as the papers say, that Mr. Stansfeld and Sir Lyon Playfair have been omitted from the new Government at their own request. They received a polite intimation from Mr. Gladstone that they must be sacrificed to satisfy the claims of younger men. As both Sir Lyon and Mr. Stansfeld are considerably the juniors of Mr. Gladstone, it is rather peculiar, as he admitted in writing to them, that he should be obliged to shunt them on account of their age. The pages of the *Star* show how keen Professor Stuart's disappointment is. If there was one Radical more than another who seemed destined to serve under Mr. Gladstone it was the son-in-law of Mr. Colman, M.P., and the friend of the Hawarden household. I have heard it whispered that the Ministry is Mrs. Gladstone's. But if this is true why is Professor Stuart rejected? He is specially Mrs. Gladstone's protégé, and, if all be true that one hears, the Liberal leader himself never felt any particular regard for the enterprising Professor, notwithstanding his spaniel-like fidelity to his chief. Another Professor, who has not yet fully realised that his claims are unappreciated, is the member for North Aberdeen. Dr. Hunter is not quite the kind of man that successful administrators are made of, but he has some good points and he might possibly have obtained a minor situation if his friends had not puffed him so egregiously. Lord Kimberley is able to undertake the dual offices of Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India. Liberals are congratulating themselves that the country will save £2,000 per annum, the salary attached to the functions of the former portfolio. As a Bombayite points out in the correspondence columns of the *Daily News*, the arrangement may be satisfactory to English economists but it is manifestly unfair to India. Why, indeed, should the ryot pay for Lord Kimberley's work as Lord President of the Council? The Indian Under-Secretaryship for a time rested between Mr. Sydney Buxton and Mr. George Russell. The latter was finally selected. Mr. Russell held a small appointment in the 1880 Ministry of Mr. Gladstone. At the General Election of 1886 he was defeated. His manner to strangers is not considered particularly attractive, but his friends are fond of him, and he is, at all events, an improvement upon Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth. You may notice that Mr. George Russell is often described in the papers as the London correspondent of a leading provincial paper. The description is erroneous. He is only one of several gentlemen whose contributions form the celebrated London letter of the journal in question. Mr. Russell is rather tall, stout, and is becoming bald, though he is not yet 40. He possesses literary tastes like his predecessor, though he is wanting in the superabundant energy that distinguishes Mr. Curzon among the young men of his order. Mr. Russell is a devout Churchman (perhaps that is why Mr. Gladstone is so fond of him), and it is said that he has strong views on the opium question. *A propos* of the new Under-Secretary a rather good story is being related in the clubs. It is said that before being appointed he was offered to Lord Rosebery as his Under-Secretary. "He is too clever" was the reply. "Well, then, take Munro-Ferguson," Mr. Gladstone observed. "He is too stupid," Lord Rosebery is said to have answered! Mr. Munro-Ferguson is a capable young Scotsman, a son-in-law of the Marquis of Dufferin, and an aspirant for office. He will probably be made a silver-stick, or something of that sort, if he is not straight off kicked upstairs like Mr. Cyril Flower.

I have no space to say much about the honours list, or rather lists, for there have been two, both of unusual length. The promotion of Mr. H. S. King M. P., from Companion, to Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire is perhaps the most popular, both in and outside the House of Commons. Journalists are gratified at the recognition of their craft, though they would have been better pleased if Mr. J. M. Maclean's name had been included.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General mentions one or two facts of interest to Indian readers. Reference is made to the further negotiations with the French and Italian postal administrations upon the subject of the rate for the conveyance through those countries of correspondence to and from the East by means of the Special Train Service. The result, we are reminded, is an additional reduction of over £7,000 a year. It is claimed that savings of £20,000 per annum and £6,000 per annum were effected in 1887 and 1889, respectively. As usual, a number of curious incidents as to the vagaries of the public are recorded. Amongst the contents of parcels received at the Returned Letter Office were 550 leeches from abroad, live snakes frogs, tame rats, and a live locust from the Cape of Good Hope. In an Indian mail bag, sealed before despatch and not opened until it reached London some three weeks later, was found a specimen of the Indian mouse, which, it is stated, arrived alive and unhurt after its lengthened journey without any indication of having suffered from want of food." We are not told how many letters the enterprising and adventurous rodent consumed on its way to England! Naturalists say that mice are occasionally cannibals, and if, as is averred, they have been known to eat painter's putty with red lead in it they would not turn up their noses at the ordinary contents of an Indian mail bag. We shall know in future what becomes of all our Indian correspondence and newspapers that goes astray.

It may interest your friends in Bengal, who have somewhat tardily responded to the desires of the Indian Committee of the Chicago Exhibition, to learn that according to the report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, just published, the chief feature of the year is the fact that Indian tea has declined somewhat in popular use, while that from Ceylon has enormously increased. The figures show that while Indian tea has fallen off in public use by about three million lbs. in 1891, the consumption of Ceylon tea has advanced by no less than 16,700,000 lbs., or over 48 per cent. In 1891 for the first time the use of Ceylon tea has exceeded that of China tea, now less than a quarter of the total consumption in these isles. It may be useful to quote the quantities for the past three years:—

India	96,000,000	101,961,000	98,942,000
Ceylon	28,500,000	34,516,000	51,227,000
China	59,600,000	54,873,000	49,616,000
Other Countries	2,500,000	2,657,000	2,671,000

Your fellow-citizen, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., had the honour of being received by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House yesterday afternoon previous to his Royal Highness's departure for Hamburg. Mr. Bhownuggree returns to India in the course of a few weeks.

The *Manchester Guardian*, as everybody knows, is a strong party organ, but, unlike some of its contemporaries, it is usually fair to its opponents. When other Liberal journals indulged in carping criticism on the appointment of Lord Harris as Governor of Bombay the *Manchester Guardian* took the opposite view. In the same just spirit that influential paper in its issue of this morning makes the following remarks *a propos* of the public meeting recently held in your city to congratulate Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, M.P., on his success in Central Finsbury:—"The building in which the gathering took place is under the control of Government, and it should be mentioned, to the credit of Lord Harris, a staunch Conservative, that when applied to for the use of the Town Hall he telegraphed back that he had 'much pleasure' in granting the request. His conduct was very different from that of Sir Richard Temple, who, when Governor of Bombay, declined to allow the citizens to meet in the Town Hall to protest against the unpopular Licensing Tax." The above observations will doubtless be read with the same gratification that they have caused to Lord Harris' friends here. As a politician his Excellency would no doubt rather have seen Captain Penton elected, but as one noted for his manly qualities Lord Harris probably rejoiced to see Mr. Dadabhai's pluck rewarded.

Mr. Dadabhai has heard nothing more about the petition except that the preparations on both sides are in progress, and he does not seem to anticipate the abandonment of the proceedings. Unlike some other members Mr. Dadabhai does not proclaim to the world what his plan of campaign next session will be. He is wise to wait until he knows whether he will still be an M.P. when Parliament meets for business in January. His idea, I fancy, is to confine his energies, so far as India is concerned, mainly to advocating his pet theories about simultaneous examination and what, in an interview with a representative of the *Christian Commonwealth*, he calls "the economic drain of the country." Mr. Dadabhai must be prepared for great opposition to his views not alone in Parliament and the Press. Economists, who hold that Mr. Dadabhai's opinions on this question are wholly unsound, say that while he remained out of Parliament and consequently in a somewhat obscure position, they were unwilling to attack him. But now that he is in the House things are changed, and they will leave no stone unturned to show the British public what they consider the fallacy of his peculiar doctrines.

The interesting and instructive review in the *Athenæum* on Count Goblet D'Alviella's, "La Migration des Symboles," is from the pen of Sir George Birdwood. There is some talk I understand of publishing an English translation of this important work.

I understand that Mr. Blechynden, the representative of the Indian Tea Association, having completed all his arrangements for the present starts for Chicago to-morrow. The Parsee and other native firms who have applied direct to the Royal Commission, through the Indian Committee are very much grieved at what they consider the favoritism shown to Messrs. Tellery and Co. in making them a grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Indian Exchequer, and having laid their complaints before Her Majesty Commissioners, now threaten to appeal to her Majesty herself. It will be rather hard on enterprising and experienced people, like Ardeshir and Byramjee and F. D. Bhumgara and Co., if they should be left out in the cold altogether—a thing not entirely beyond the range of possibility—but I do not suppose they will gain much if they do try to secure the ear of her Majesty. But this is a free country and if they choose to write to the Queen there is nobody to prevent them. The report published in the *Bombay Gazette* of a meeting recently held in your city on the 23rd ult., under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Acworth, has been read here with sympathetic interest.

A MEETING of the Indian Committee of the Chicago Exhibition was held on the 11th ult., there being present:—General Sir Owen Tudor-Burne (chairman), Mr. L. R. Ashburner, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Bhownaggree, Mr. Purdon Clarke, Mr. C. M. Kennedy, Mr. Vincent Robinson, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Sir Alexander Wilson, with Sir Henry Trueman Wood, secretary of the Commission, and Mr. S. Digby, secretary to the Committee. The agent of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. Blechynden, who has just arrived from Calcutta, also attended. The Supreme Government of India have voted Rs. 40,000 towards the cost of representing the Indian tea industry in an adequate manner, and a further sum of Rs. 10,000 to a firm of artware dealers of Delhi, who have undertaken to provide for the decoration of the special Indian pavilion, to be erected in the exhibition grounds. It is also proposed, if permission can be obtained, to have several kiosks scattered about the enclosures. A convenient plot of ground, measuring 1,700 square feet, is to be reserved for a display of Indian forestry similar to that which attracted so much attention at the Edinburgh Exhibition a few years ago. A number of Indian firms, who have applied for space direct to the Royal Commission, will, if room is available, be accommodated in the British Section.

HEAVY FLOODS UP-COUNTRY.

SERIOUS BREACH ON THE B. B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

THE heavy rain which has fallen in all parts of the Presidency during the past week, has resulted in serious floods and considerable damage to property. The B. B. and C. I. Railway line between Damaun and Amalsad has suffered seriously. Rivers have overflowed their banks and the lands are under water for many miles in Guzerat. The traffic on the B. C. and C. I. Railway line has been interrupted by several breaches on the line between Damaun and Amalsad, and it is feared that it will not be perfectly restored for some time, as nothing can be done before the flood has completely subsided. For a distance of about a quarter of a mile of the line is absolutely under water. On receiving the news of the flood, Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Hargrave, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, left for Damaun, on Saturday night, and Mr. Middleton, Superintendent of the Iron Bridges, left Bombay for the same place yesterday morning by the passenger train, which left Colaba at 11-40 p.m. The line between Amalsad and Billimora has been seriously damaged and the Gungajee bridge is in danger of being washed away. It was feared that the bridge had suffered, but latest advices show that it is safe. It appears that at Billimora the line has been broken up or rendered quite unsafe for traffic, but the most serious breach has occurred at Amalsad, where there have been three gaps, one of 45 feet, another of 20 feet, and the third of 10 feet. It is stated that between Billimora and Amalsad the ballast has been washed away. At Pardi and Udvada also the line has been rendered quite unsafe for traffic. The Gungajee river has overflowed its bank, and great fears are entertained about the safety of the structure. The passenger-train, which left Surat at 8 o'clock, on Saturday night, and the mail-train, which left that station at midnight, have been detained at Amalsad, while the mail-train, which left Bombay on Saturday night, at 8-45 o'clock, for Surat, has been likewise detained at Bulsar. Mr. C. T. Tudball, Traffic Superintendent of the Railway, has also proceeded to the scene. The railway company has ceased to book passengers going beyond Damaun until the line is repaired, which cannot be accomplished until the floods subside.

This line has been very unfortunate during the rains. Last year as well as in the previous year several gaps were made on the road, which were repaired at considerable expense.

In addition to the above breaches, it is reported that there have been breaches on the Godhra and Anand line. The traffic on that line has also been suspended owing to breaches at Shewalia. Two breaches have already been reported at that place, one of 18 feet and another of 16 feet and the flood has passed over the line, which has been washed over by the heavy and unceasing downpour within the last few days at Guzerat.

Floods have occurred in several towns in Guzerat. Surat has been this year also unfortunately visited by a flood. The roads there known as Nowsari Bhagal and Variavi Bazar have been flooded and water has risen on the river Tapti to the height of 8 feet above the banks. The total rain at Surat is measured at 45 inches, which is more than the average downfall of the season.

Further particulars state that at Bulsar the rainfall reached 70 inches for the season on Saturday, and there was no probable abatement in the floods, but rather a tendency to rise. It was considered necessary to stop the trains running between Billimora and Amalsad as the ballast on the Amalsad Weir was noticed to have been washed away in two places. Three gaps have been made in the permanent way by the floods at this same place. The greatest breach was as wide as 45 feet. The sweep of water became so violent by the increasing rain that the iron bridge over the Gangaji River was in peril. These interruptions in the line delayed the up-mail which was timed to reach Bombay yesterday morning, but which did not arrive till last night. The working of all passenger trains was discontinued from Billimora onwards till through communication was sufficiently restored yesterday when the floods were noticed to be subsiding. Large gangs of coolies were at work on the several breakages replacing the ballast which was in some cases completely washed from beneath the metals.

Last night information was received that the bridge on the River Gangaji has been repaired, and it is hoped that traffic will be fully restored by this (Monday) evening. The passengers of down mail and up-passenger were transferred at Pardi, where they had to walk a few yards. The first train from Surat, which was timed to arrive in Bombay at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived last night at 9-30 o'clock.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Mr. Steuart, Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, sends the following official account:—

I beg to inform you that telegraphic information has been received that, owing to heavy rainfall in the Balsar district, the railway line has been breached in several places and traffic has been interrupted. The up-mail due in Bombay on Sunday morning was detained at Amalsad (mile 139) owing to several slips having occurred in the embankment and to the line being under water. The down-mail, which left Bombay on Saturday night, was only able to get as far as Udwada (mile 116); the line between Udwada and Balsar being reported unsafe. The engineering and traffic officials are at the site of the breaks, and arrangements were made as soon as possible for the transhipment of the passengers of the down-mail, and they proceeded as far as Bulsar. The passengers of the up-mail will be transhipped across the breaks, near Amalsad, as soon as the water subsides.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT BHOOLESHWAR. THREE PERSONS INJURED.

Owing to the heavy rain that has been pouring in Bombay for the last ten days several old houses have been in danger. The Municipal authorities have served notices to the tenants of such houses to vacate the premises. On Saturday morning, at half-past 8 o'clock, a small, two-storied house, situated in a lane which opens at the Bhooleshwar Market, collapsed suddenly burying under its *debris* five persons. Two of them escaped quite unhurt, while the remaining three were more or less injured. The house is an old one and built according to the old native fashion and was apparently in a dilapidated condition. At 8-30 o'clock, the roof of the house fell with a crash. The tenants on the first floor of the house, hearing the noise of the fall of the roof rushed out of their rooms and escaped unhurt. But it was too late for the tenants occupying the second floor to escape, for the house immediately collapsed, burying them under the *debris*. The Municipal and Police authorities were at once communicated with, and in a short time the officers and men of the Executive Department and Superintendent Grenan and Inspector MacCormac arrived on the scene, and under their supervision the work of rescue was promptly begun, and within half-an-hour the five persons were removed. One of them was seriously injured while two others were slightly. The three men were removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. Fortunately no one was killed or injured so seriously as to endanger life. The house belonged to Narayan Panachand, and it is supposed that the immediate cause of its fall was due to the heavy rain.

A one-storied house, in Temoolkar Mohla, was observed on Friday, to be in an unsafe condition. The Engineering Department, being informed of the matter, asked the tenants to vacate at once.—The western wall of a house, situated at Nowroji Hill, belonging to Pandu Atmaram, fell down the same evening.—The east wall of a Roman Catholic Chapel in the same locality gave way.—The west wall of a house, belonging to Pedroo Louis, at Worlee, Cooly Wada, collapsed the same evening.—A large tree on the Parel Government Gate Road, and two cocoanut palms on the Parbadevi Road were blown down on Friday night.—A large tree on the Esplanade Road also fell.—A three-storied house, in Todd Street, opposite the Dady Sett's Agiari, was observed to be in a dangerous state yesterday. The side walls had given way, and the tenants were asked to vacate the premises at once.

LORD ABINGER has, it is stated, petitioned the Court of Session for leave to disentail his family estates in Inverness-shire, which extend to 40,000 acres, and include the celebrated Spean salmon-fishings.

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. BEYTS CRAIG AND CO.

A NEW PHASE OF THE CASE.

COUNSEL were heard by Lord Kennear in the Bill Chamber of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on the 18th August, in reference to a vote of Suspension presented by Peter Harrower, 134, Bath Street, Glasgow, against the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, having its head-office at 65, Old Broad Street, London, and an agency at 129, George Street, Edinburgh, and against the Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte de Paris. As regards the Chartered Mercantile Bank, he seeks suspension of a threatened charge by the bank to make payment to them of (1) £1,000; (2) £986 4s. 7d.; and (3) £711 17s. 11d., amount of three bills of exchange drawn by Bombay merchants upon the complainer in favour of the bank, and accepted by the complainer. The respondents, it is said, took no means to ascertain that the bills of lading were not represented by goods. The note directed against the Comptoir Nationale referred to bills of exchange for (1) £1,000; (2) £785 15s. 9d.; and (3) £736 18s. 2d. under similar circumstances. The Chartered Mercantile Bank, in their answers, explain that the complainer's acceptance of the three bills of exchange is unqualified and unconditional. The acceptance written by him on each of them is in the following terms:—"Accepted 31st May, 1892. Payable at National Bank of London (Limited), London.—P. Harrower." The respondents state that they had and have no knowledge of the alleged forgery and fraud on the part of the drawers of the bills. The bills were purchased by the respondents in the ordinary course of business and for full value. They had not the slighest knowledge or suspicion that the bills of lading were not real and genuine, and there was nothing whatever to put them on their inquiry. The complainer himself, they aver, examined the bills of lading and satisfied himself as to their genuineness before he accepted the bills of exchange. His offer to pay the amount of the bills of exchange on delivery to him of the goods specified in the bills of lading does not, the respondents state, meet his obligation to them. If he intended to render himself liable to the holders of the bills only on delivery of the goods, he ought to have made his acceptance conditional. The answer lodged on behalf of the Comptoir Nationale are to the same effect.

The question discussed was whether the notes should be passed for the trial of the causes in the Court of Session after it meets in October, and if so whether the complainer should first find caution.

Mr. Guy appeared as counsel for Harrower, the complainer, and Mr. Wilson as counsel for the Mercantile Bank.

Mr. Guy, in opening, said that the important point in the answers was that the fraud was not admitted, and in both cases the banks said that they were *bona fide* holders for value. How it could possibly be denied or even not admitted, that there was a fraud he failed to understand, for at the present moment the partner in India of the firm was being prosecuted by the Mercantile Bank, and the two London partners, he understood, were apprehended in the premises of the Mercantile Bank and put in prison and there awaited their trial on the information supplied by the Mercantile Bank. These cases, of course, might apply to other frauds.

Mr. Wilson said that they did.

Mr. Guy said this showed the nature of the frauds generally which had been committed. Both banks held bills of lading and were in the habit of engaging in such transactions. In this case they had both supplied information to the effect that the goods were not forthcoming, and it was through their information that the complainer had learned of the fraud, and it could only be for the purpose of defeating his request to have this note passed that at this stage fraud was not admitted. He had with him Indian newspapers which stated that these people were being prosecuted by the bank itself, and he pressed his learned friend to say now whether, apart from his written answers, he admitted that there was a huge fraud here, and whether the question was not which of two innocent parties—the banks or the acceptor of the bills—was to be liable for that fraud. He submitted that fraud was proved on the face of it; and if frauds were proved he was entitled to have the vote passed without caution. A case involving to £5,000 and where the fraud must tell almost equally at any rate on the two parties was a case for having the position of these two innocent parties determined without the complainer finding caution. It was stated for the Comptoir Bank that it was not a merchant, but part of his case would be that both of these banks were acting, and were in the habit of acting as merchants; and in the proceedings in the Indian Court it was stated that the Mercantile Bank was acting under a letter of hypothecation, and that made the Bank practicably a merchant and gave it all the powers of sale following on acceptance. Presuming a *bona fide* transaction the banks had full power to deal as merchants with these goods, following on their acceptance, on the retrial of the bills when they became due. The point he made from that—and he thought it very important to the case—was that before the bills of lading were presented these bills of hypothecation and invoices had been handed to the banks, and it was their duty if they were to be merchants, to see that the goods were actually put on board. Their own witnesses in the Indian proceedings stated that there was a way of doing this, and that they resorted to it the moment their suspicions were aroused, that of examining the bills of entry, which were public custom house documents. The banks could from these see at once if they were being defrauded. They failed to do so. The fraud in the first instance was on them, and the important thing was that the fraud was committed when they took the bills. At that time the bills were not accepted, and it was after that that the banks and not the shippers came to the merchant and asked not only acceptance of the bills but to enter into a mercantile transaction. He refused to accept until he saw the bills of lading and the invoices, and when he saw they were good he not only accepted the bills then, but on the representation of the bank entered into a mercantile transaction.

The Judge asked if the shipper had done any business with these people before.

Mr. Guy replied that they had had business only on one occasion, but that might have been for the purpose of leading them on the ice—one *bona fide* transaction, and then he drew bills for £5,000 between these two banks. In the whole circumstances of this case, he submitted that the complainer was entitled to have the vote passed without caution. He asked his friend on the other side to say whether or not he admitted that there was fraud. It was on the information of the banks that complainer knew there was fraud; and he pressed for an admission, or non-admission thereof.

Mr. Wilson replied that the points which his freind had attempted to make had been attempted to be used in the same way in a series of cases, but that the court had held that it really did not matter when the acceptor accepted, because in sooth whenever he did accept he must be taken to have relied on the credit of the drawer. There was abundant authority for the same view in Scots law.

The Judge said he did think counsel need go very much into the argument on the merits of the question between the two parties here.

Mr. Guy remarked that the cases which his friend was using were all founded on fraud.

Mr. Wilson replied that he was proceeding on the assumption that fraud was admitted here. Messrs. Beyts Craig and Co., who were themselves the drawers of the bills, signed the bills of lading and were the agents of the shipper and also the drawers of the bill of ex

FRIENDS IN PARLIAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have already quoted from one letter of Sir Andrew R. Scoble, M.P., I copy here below another letter received by this mail from him, and feel sure you and your readers will be interested in a perusal of it. The certain peculiar views, which are protested against by our old friend and citizen just entering a Parliamentary career, are so widely entertained among the educated classes in this country, that I think his disclaimer against those views ought to receive, in fairness to him, an equally wide publicity. Sir A. R. Scoble's felicitations on the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament, will, I have no doubt, be read with satisfaction all over India :—

21, Kensington Garden Terrace,
London, Aug. 19, 1892.

My Dear Kaikhosro,

I am much obliged for you kind letter. I can quite understand your delight at the return of Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament. As a Parsi you naturally rejoice at the success of your countryman and co-religionist, and you know me well enough to be sure that I am very glad that a native of India should have achieved so high a distinction. I hope that he will render valuable assistance whenever Indian affairs come under discussion, and I shall be ready at all times to support him when I think he is right. But I confess I am somewhat surprised that you should consider Messrs. Caine and Schwann better friends of India than Sir George Chesney and myself. It is true that we have far greater experience of India, its multifarious requirements, and its relations to the Empire than the two gentlemen above-named, and that we are unable to follow them in their crude schemes for the amelioration of mankind. But I may claim for myself and my late distinguished colleague in the Viceroy's Council, that we have done more practical work for the benefit of the people of India, than all the philanthropic tourists who have visited the country, and, I am grieved that a sensible man like yourself, who can do so much to mould the opinion of your fellow countrymen, should fall into the stupid error of believing that because we have been members of the Government, we are less true friends of the people of India, than men whose knowledge of the country has been picked up during a cold-weather tour.

—Sincerely yours,

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

Sir Andrew Scoble's comments in the latter portion of the letter, refer to what appeared in my paper, the *Rast Goftar*, during the progress of the last General Elections. I am not entitled to carry on my discussion on the subject in your valuable columns, and at our friend's back; but, in justice to him, I feel bound to explain that whilst we, in the *Rast Goftar*, have admired Messrs. Caine and Schewann as ardent and zealous friends of India, we have not said that Anglo-Indian members of Parliament of Sir A. Scoble and Sir G. Chesney's vast experience are not true friends of India.—Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE PAMIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"R." makes some assertions which cannot be supported in the face of some well-known geographical and political facts. The telegrams published by you last week made it appear that a Russian column—larger it seems than your correspondents had at first supposed, had crossed the limits of the Afghan dependency of Wakhan and had occupied certain places within those limits. Now, (1) The dependency of Wakhan is co-terminous on the East with Sirikol.

(2.) Sirikol has been for a number of years under Chinese rule. Its mountain fortress of Task Kurgan (so Mr. Dalgleish stated in 1883) flies the Chinese flag.

(3.) On the north, Wakhan is bounded by the river Murghab, and on the west, by the Punjab, a tributary of the Oxus, which forms the eastern limit of Badakshan.

(4.) Mr. Gladstone's Government obtained in 1872, after a great deal of correspondence and trouble, an admission from the Czar that Badakshan and Wakhan form part of the Afghan Dominions.

(5.) The present Amir has maintained his authority not only over Wakhan but over Roshan, north of the Murghab.

(6.) Roshan and Shighan have for 300 years been tributary to Badakshan.

(7.) England, through Lord Dufferin, has promised the Amir to repel aggression on his dominions.

"R." when he writes of "right and might," seems to forget that Russia is not at war with Afghanistan, unless her recent proceedings have produced a state of war. That England has her own interest to consult in keeping Russia out of Wakhan is too obvious to require discussion.

Russia at Osh is not quite the same factor in the Central Asian question as Russia at Tashkuzan or Gasni, nor are frontiers necessarily reduced to a state of efflux because a Russian force oversteps their limits. Russia has no more right to send an armed force into Wakhan than she has to send one into British India.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 3, 1892. C. C.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, August 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A H Diack, BCS	Capt G B Stevens, ISC
Mr M Macauliffe, BCS	Lt A P Bateman Champain, ISC
Mr T W Babonan, B	Lt M Williamson, ISC
Mr G F Bartlett, B	Lt H Prentice, RE
Mr H Blenman, B	Lt N J H Powell, ISC
Mr E E A Kuster, B	Lt C E M Norie, ISC
Mr C Duffin, B	Lt M Williamson, ISC
Mr J Hannan, M	Lt G E T Geen, ISC
Mr L S Osmaston, Bo	Lt E C Pottinger, RA
Col Sir B P Bromhead, Bart, CB, ISC	Lt H W Craddoes, ISC
Col T G Crawley, ISC	Lt J J H B Eckford, ISC
Lt-Col W T Shone, DSO, RE	Surg Lt-Col C W Mackury, B
Lt-Col T Teed, ISC	Surg-Maj H St C Carruthers
Capt W R Hilliard, RE	Surg-Capt C C Manifold.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W T M Wells, BSC, 1 year	Maj A Daniell, ISC, 1 mo
Mr H G W Herron, BCS, 2 mos	Capt W A Tindall, 6 mos
Mr W H Rushton, B, 1 mo	Capt C M Dallas, ISC, 14 days
Mr C E Ross, B, 6 weeks	Capt E A Kettlewell, ISC, 2 days
Mr H W Boileau, B, 2 weeks	Capt F B Deane, ISC, 2 mos
Mr H E Watson, Bo., till Nov 30	Capt N S Swanston, ISC, 3 mos
Col E N Peters. RE, 1 mo	Lt B P S Rooke, ISC, 2 mos
Lt-Col L T Bishop, ISC, 21 days	Lt T D Leslie, ISC, till March 16, 1893.
Lt-Col M H Wratislaw, M Inf. 6 mos	Surg-Capt J C Lamont, B, 3 mos.
Lt-Col C Egan, ISC, till April 1, 1893	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H P Mulock, BCS	Col C B Pennington, CB, ISC
Mr D Ibbetson, BCS	Col H L Nutt, ISC
Mr J Walker, BCS	Maj A G Yaldwyn, ISC
Mr R Obbard, BCS	Maj R F Jameson, ISC
Mr C A Sherring, BCS	Capt L S Newmarch, ISC
Mr H B St Leger, B	Capt H O'Donnell, DSO, ISC
Mr H Blair, B	Capt H L Custance, ISC
Mr B W Stainton, B	Capt J W Gordon, ISC
Mr E J Jackson, B	Capt J B R Butler, ISC
Mr C O'Donnell, B	Capt E A Kettlewell, ISC
Mr C H Reynolds, B	Lt H C Edwards, ISC
Mr A J Hughes. BCIE	Lt S A Pearse, ISC
Mr E F Hudson, B	Lt G W Lilly, ISC
Mr T H Wright, B	Lt E Y Watson, ISC
Mr H Bell, B	Surg-Lieut-Colonel C H Joubert, B
Mr J Masters, B	Surg-Maj J L Van Geyzel, M
Mr R H Anderson, B	Surg-Maj J W Evans, M
Mr H Marsh, B	Surg-Capt W Deane, B.
Mr F W Gifford, B	
Mr A W Lushington M	
Mr E G McCudden, M	
Mr J M Macpherson, Bo CS	
Mr C B Winchester, Bo CS	

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HYDERABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

SECOND DAY.

ON Tuesday Mr. Mehdi Hasan was further cross-examined. In reply to questions he said :—The pamphlet was legally published when I was in Cashmere. By legal publication I mean when the manuscript was sent to Commissioner. We heard yesterday this was in March. I was then in Cashmere. I said yesterday I had not heard of the pamphlet till my return from Cashmere. I started for Cashmere, I think, at the beginning of March. I took my wife with me. I returned to Hyderabad in the beginning of April. It was either the last day of March or the first week in April. After my return I stayed in Hyderabad, to the best of my recollection, for a day. I went with the Minister to Chandlay shortly after this. I don't keep diaries, either private or official. I am not aware of the fact that the pamphlet was circulated locally through the post office on the 6th of April. I had heard of the pamphlet before I started with the Minister. It was the same day or the day before. I cannot remember whether I was told about the pamphlet on the platform on my return from Cashmere, or on my departure with the Minister. I cannot say whether my departure with the Minister was on the 7th April. I told the Minister of the pamphlet the same day I heard of it. I do not remember where it was or who were present. I do not remember whether it was at his house, or at the railway station, or in the railway carriage while travelling with him. I think I wrote to the Minister officially about this. The document might be with the Minister. The step I took to vindicate my honour was that I told the Minister about the pamphlet. I do not recollect when I told the Minister. I cannot say where it was or who were present. I cannot remember whether I sent the Minister the letter I wrote or gave it to him personally. I conversed with the Minister about it in the train. I do not think anybody else was present. Fardonjee was not on that expedition. I do not remember having conversed with Furdonjee about the libel before I left with the Minister. I do not know that the Minister took any active step to protect my honour before we left on the shooting expedition. When we started I did not know how long I would be away, but the idea was that it would not be longer than a week or two. I did not do anything before starting with a view to seeing what should be done about the pamphlet. I certainly did consider it a serious reflection on my honour and a gross libel, as being untrue in facts. The trip lasted for more than two weeks. I cannot romber whether it lasted for three weeks. During the trip I took steps to vindicate my character as regards the pamphlet. I offered a reward. This was at any own suggestion and not on anybody else's suggestion. The reward was about Rs. 5,000; it may have been less or more. This was a spontaneous offer, not due to any consultation with any other person. I think I wrote or sent word to Mr. Hormusjee about the offering of the reward. Mr. Hormusjee was my solicitor also as well as Government solicitor. I did not pay him any private fees, neither has he sent me any bill. If I sent I cannot remember who carried the message. The reward was for any person who traced the author, publisher, or printer. The payment was to be mine not the Government's. The offer was not published, as I did not consider it advisable to publish it. When I first made the offer I did not intend it to be published. I only meant him to tell persons privately. I left it in his hands to do whatever he thought proper. I did not tell him not to publish it. If I thought it advisable to publish it I would have written to him to do so. On my return I think Hormusjee told me he thought it was best not to publish it. To my knoledge the Government never offered a reward or instructed Colonel Ludlow to offer a reward. I am on familiar terms with Mr. Furdonjee, the Minister, Mustaq Hossain, and Colonel Ludlow. None of these gentlemen ever told me that a reward had been intended to be offered by Government. I was never informed from any source at all of the Government's intention of offering a reward at any time. I have never seen a paper to that effect, to my recollection. Had such an offer been drafted by Colonel Ludlow, it would go officially through my office. I am not aware that the original reward was enlarged from 4,000 to 5,900 rupees by Government. This is not the first time I heard of Government's intention to offer the reward. I read it in some newspaper between April last and August. I cannot say in what newspaper or where I read it. I did not take any steps to ascertain the truth of this, because I knew it was not a fact; because if it were a fact I would have heard of it from the officials. If such a thing had taken place of course I would have heard, and not having heard, I assumed it was not true and made no enquires from anybody. Mrs. Mehdi Hasan has been photographed as Mrs. Mehdi Hasan in Hindustani dress at the end of 1873 or 1874 by one Asur Jahn, photographer of Lucknow, and other places too. This was since her marriage. I have not a copy of this photograph. The last time I saw the photograph was 10 or 12 years ago. I have not seen it since I came to Hyderabad. I don't believe Mrs. Mehdi Hasan has a copy of the photo. Whether Mrs. Mehdi Hasan gives evidence in this case or not depends on my counsel's advice. She wore native dress after marriage, but European dress before marriage. *The photo just shown to me* (marked B) *is not* Mrs. Mehdi Hasan; it does not resemble her. I do not known who it is. Did you produce your contract of marriage before Mr. Plowden? I object to answer this question without Mr. plowden's permission, as the convertation was of an official character, and I cannot disclose it without his permission, this being an offical matter, and he being my official superior.

Cross-examination continued.—I did not ask Yusuf-ur-Zaman whether he had had improper intercourse with Mrs. Mehdi Hasan. I did not ask Rufiûddin this question either, or of Mahoned Akbar or of Nassar Hussain, or of anybody whose names are in the pamphlet. I do not know whether the Hyderabad police telegraphed up to Yusuf-ur-Zaman as to whether he (Yusuf-ur-Zaman) knew Gertrude Donelly and Mehdi Hasan. I went home to England in February 1888. I went home before Abdul Huq was suspended. When at home I was living with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan at the Alexandra Hotel, and we both moved in very high circles in England. I know a gentlemen by the name of Mr. Moreton Frewen. Mr. Frewen exercised himself socially on our behalf. We did not know any Dukes. Eventually we got as far as the Queen. We returned from England in January of 1889. I received a cablegram from the Minister congratulating me on my being presented to the Queen. I left Mrs. Mehdi Hasan behind. When I returned in January 1889, Mr. Howell was acting Resident. Mr. Fitzpatrick came towards the end of 1889. To my knowledge there was no suspicion raised regarding my marriage with my wife either in Mr. Howell's time or Mr. Fitzpatrick's time, or both. No questions were asked of me directly or indirectly regarding my connection with my wife. Colonel Henderson of the Thuggi Department came down here often. I cannot remember his coming since my return from England. To my knowledge he did not institute any enquiries regarding the relationship of myself and my wife; I did not even hear of it. I have never seen any files on this subject in the Residency. I am now forty years of age. I was twenty in 1873. I was a student at the Canning College, Lucknow. I lived in the Ward's Institution in connection with the College. Yusuf-ur-Zaman was there with me. When I was in Lucknow I did not know a gentleman by the name of the Rev. Rujub Ally. (The gentleman now shown to me is the Rev. Rujub Ally. I have known him since coming to Hyderabad. I did not know that there was a person of that name at Lucknow at that time. I did not know that there was a Hindustani church there or that there was a Missionary Association of Oudh there, or that the Rev. Rujub Ally was the Secretary at that time. I am quite sure that Mrs. Bijex is Mrs. Hasan's sister. I believe Mrs. Hodges is alive. I do not know where she is living. I have never attempted to find out. I knew Mrs. Hodges in Lucknow; she was a widow at that time. Whenever I saw her, I saw her in English dress. It is not a fact that Ladly Saheb kept Gertrude Donnelly for some time. I have a cousin named Hyder Hoosain, my father's brother's son. He is a zamindar in Futtehpore, Barabanki. I do not know if he was ever at Biswa, in the Sultanpore district. Gertrude Donelly did not after Ladly Saheb pass into the keeping of my cousin. Hyder Hoosain, and I did not take over Gertrude Donelly from my own cousin. I knew a Captain Noble at Lucknow. He was an official at the time; I think he was Deputy Commissioner. I do not think he is the Commissioner of Lucknow now. I knew Captain Newberry, who was the Officiating City Magistrate. I did not know Bishop Thoburn in Lucknow at that time, neither did I know his sister, Miss Thoburn. I never heard that Miss Thoburn did her best to reclaim Gertrude Donelly to induce her to lead a virtuous life and failed. It is not a fact that Rujub Ally used to visit Gertrude Donelly to use his personal endeavours to reclaim my wife. If Rujub Ally says so, it is a lie. If Miss Thoburn says so, to the best of my belief, it is not true. If Ladly Saheb says so, as far as I know, it is a lie. My cousin, Hyder Hoosain, now is a zamindar at Barabanki (Futtehpore). I did not know a man named Oliver, Duhan or Sangster, at Barabanki. I knew Mr. Mumford, District Superintendent of Police, by name. Gertrude Donelly's mother, as far as I know, was not a nurse in the Girls' School at Lucknow. I do not know whether she was a matron. I had never seen her in all my life. I have never heard of a Miss Pigott in Lucknow. I swear that I did not keep Gertrude Donelly at Rai Barielly. She was my wife then. The box in which I kept Exhibit B is a very old box. I had it for 15 or 20 years. I cannot remember whether it was always in that box or in another box, but the document comes from a box I have had for 15 or 20 years. The first time I saw Mrs. Hodges was in 1872. I married my wife in 1873. I have not tried to find out from Mrs. Bijex where Mrs. Hodges is. Mrs. Mehdi Hasan was staying lately with Mrs. Bijex. She has started for Hyderabad. Before that she was staying with Mrs. Bijex. I took my wife to Mrs. Bijex, but never asked Mrs. Bijex about Mrs. Hodges. We never talked of her. The house Captain Donelly and his daughter stayed in when they came to Lucknow in 1872 was in Nairgaon. I had left the college then. As far as I can remember I was living in Quasia Bagh. Sarvar Jung was in the college. He was not living in the Wards' Institute, Sarvar Jung's uncle had a house in Lucknow. Sarvar Jung was living there. His uncle's name was Nuzra Abbas Beg. I did not go to visit Sarvar Jung in that house, but I knew where the house was. As far as I remember the geography of that place, I swear there was no house of ill-fame near the house. There was no house near Sarvar Jung's uncle's house which students used to visit for immoral purposes. There was not a house close by on the opposite side of the road to Sarvar Jung's house, opposite Talydar Ambar Beg's house, in which Mrs. Hodges and Gertude Donelly lived. Mrs. Hodges and Gertude Donelly never, to my knowledge, lived alone. I believe it was at the end of 1872 that I first made the acquaintance of Captain Donelly. I saw Mrs. Hodges living with her father at that time. The house we lived in is nowhere near Mizra Abbas Beg's house. I did not propose for Gertrude Donelly in writing. I did not live in the same house. My servants were in the house with her. I took her away from Mrs. Evans as Mrs. Evans had to go back to Delhi. She came from Delhi to fetch her luggage and went back because she wanted to take her luggage back. Miss Gertrude Donelly was engaged to me, and she remained in a house rented by me with my servants, and practically under my honour and control, and Mrs. Evans went away because she came to fetch her luggage. It did not strike me as strange that the English girl should be left alone as she was fatherless and motherless. Miss Donelly lived in the house alone and at my expense. I used to go there every day but not at night. I used to stay there by day with nobody to object to the length of my visits. My friends were also with me sometimes. There were female servants with her at the time. The rites of the Mahomedan ceremony of marriage are very short and simple, and we could legally get married within four minutes. We did not get married before Mrs. Evans went to Delhi, because I had every hopes of getting an appointment, and I wanted to get this first.

THIRD DAY.

Mr. Mehdi Hasan's cross-examination continued :—I did not meet Mrs. Bijex in Lucknow in 1872. She was not there in 1873. Mrs. Bijex is therefore not personally aware of any life that Miss Donelly may have been leading in Lucknow in 1873. I have never told Mrs. Bijex that Gertrude Donelly was leading an improper life. The circumstances are the same in regard to Mr. Bijex. In 1873 I introduced my wife to my mother, who recieved her as my wife in Fertabghur. My mother is alive and living in the Baraoki district. I told my mother within a week of my marriage. My mother promised to receive her as my wife, but did not then do so. She did so some time the same year or at the beginning of 1874. Mrs. Mehdi Hasan joined me at Fertabghur about two or three days after I arrived there. My cousin at that time was living at Futtehpore, Barabanki, Hyder Hoosain was not living with Gertrude Donelly previous to my marriage.

Letters from S. M. Yusuffoozzaman, Honorary Magistrate, Banda City, Raffeeoddin Beg, and Syed Hoosain were put in. The last of these wrote :—

My dear Mehdi Hasan,—The vile libel fulminated against Mrs. Mehdi Hasan and yourself is so absolutely false and so villainously filthy and ill-natured, that it could only have been conceived and published by some one completely lost to all sense of shame and self-respect. Blinded by the envy and by the hatred that is born of envy, the cur has defeated his own vile purpose, and if his libel serves any end at all, it will serve the end of having the name of the man who wrote it, if it ever comes to light, branded for ever with infamy. It is not difficult to see who are the two sisters to whom allusion is made in the writer's own style of Billingsgate. Their names need not be mentioned to men acquainted with the Lucknow of twenty years ago, but the attempt to identify one of them with Mrs. Mehdi Hasan is a feat of audacity in satanic invention of which the great "Artificer of fraud" may himself be proud. It is a work of supererogation to add that within my memory and my knowledge never has a breath of scandal been breathed over the name of your good wife either here or at Lucknow. I am sure both Mrs. Mehdi Hasan and yourself will treat the libel with the contempt it deserves, and not permit your equanimity to be disturbed for a moment by its base and cowardly insinuations.

Mr. Syed Hussain and myself have been on terms of intimacy and know each other well. He was at the Canning College in my time as Arabic Professor. We knew each other there. I do not know whether there were two sisters in Lucknow well known to the people who knew Lucknow 20 years ago. I do not know who Mr. Syed Hussain means by the "two sisters who were living in Lucknow 20 years ago." I thought Mr. Syed Hussain might mean that there were two sisters who were known to the people who knew Lucknow very well at that time. I did not know what two sisters he meant, or even their caste. I did not ask my relatives living at Lucknow to be present at the marriage, because I wanted to keep my marriage secret till it was over. I told them 2, 3, or 4 days afterwards, because the marriage having taken place they must accept it. It is not usual to have contracts in writing in respectable families. My mother was angry at the marriage having taken place, as she wanted me to marry among my own kinsfolk. She did not object on the score of my wife's religion. My wife had at that time become a Mahomedan by faith. I do not remember how long before our marriage my wife became a Mahomedan. We had several discussions on religious topics, and this was one of the reasons for delay in our marriage. I persuaded her to become a Mahmedan. My wife did not say she did not want to become a Mahomedan, but she said she wanted to be shown the truth of my religion. These discussions chiefly took place after Mrs. Evans brought her down. We did not take any steps to procure her public conversion to Mahomedanism. This is not necessary. It is usual for conversions to take place before a *Kazi*. I did not take these steps to have it done before a *Kazi* as I did not consider it necessary. In Exhibit B it is stated "We two to-day married according to Mahomedan religion." By this I mean according to Mahomedan religion of Akbari Shiahs. According to my opinion apostacy from Mahomedanism, has no effect on the marriage tie. I cannot at this moment recognize any authority on this point. Before the Magistrate I used these words : "She is now a Christian. By this I meant that she goes to Christian churches now. I believe she is now a Christian. From the time my wife began to become a Christian again I have never turned up any authorities on the point as to whether apostacy from Mahomedanism cancels the marriage. I have never believed it, and now do not believe that it does. I am not aware that a telegram was sent by Colonel Ludlow to the Collector of the Banda district in the following words :—

"Thanks your telegram. Kindly enquire of Zamindar whether he ever knew one Gertrude Donelly at Lucknow who lived near Mizra Abbas Beg's kote. If so what character she bore, where is she now, and under what name does she pass. Please also enquire if Zamindar knows Mehdi Hasan Futteh Nervaz Jung, present Home Secretary in the Nizam's Dominions. Information urgently required. Kindly wire. Answer prepaid."

This is the first time I have heard of this telegram. I have never seen this answer from the Collector of Banda to Colonel Ludlow, as follows :—

"He knows both, but has not seen her for 20 years. I am writing to you."

I have never seen the letter from the Collector of Banda, dated 13th April 1892, which is mentioned in the telegram. I can swear that the letter was not shown to me or brought to my attention.

FOURTH DAY.

Cross-examination of Mr. Mehdi Hasan continued:—I have not heard how far towards Hyderabad Mrs Mehdi Hasan has got to-day. She must be between Rawul Pindi and Allahabad. I have not been able to find the Arabic book on Mahomedan law on the points referred to yesterday, but I have Ameer Hussain's book here. I do not remember who told me that the police were making enquiries about Nassar Hussain, or when I was told. I do not know whether Colonel Ludlow personally was making enquiries. I said the police. I do not know that the Superintendent of Police at Lucknow had informed that Nassar Hussain was in Mecca. I heard that our police was informed that Nassar Hussain was not in Lucknow. I had not heard that he had gone to Mecca or any other words meaning he had gone to Mecca. I am not aware that on the 8th of April Colonel Ludlow had written a letter to the Judicial Commissioner of Lucknow asking for information about Nassar Hussain. I do not know that Colonel Ludlow had asked the same officer to ascertain whether Nasser Hussain knew Gertrude Donelly. I am not aware that Furdonjee wrote to Mr. Gough officially to wire to Lucknow to say that no more information was wanted. I do not know that Mr. Gough wired as requested. Mr. Stephenson never showed me a report made by him to the Government. I am sure he did not make a report to Government, because I am the proper channel through which such a report would pass, and is not having passed, I say it was never made. Mr. Stephenson was deputed to assist me. He did tell me he had made a report to Government. I do not remember whether Mr. Stephenson came to me on the 30th April. I recollect that Mr. Stephenson spoke to me about a reward. Mr. Stephenson never told me that Norton was to get round Conner. He did not tell me that they were to try and get round Mitra. Mr. Stephenson told me that if a great sum was given to Mitra he would expose the real author. This was after the conversation about the reward. He said that Mitra asked him to deposit a sum of money in the Bank of Bengal and give him a note. of hand that he (Mr. Stephenson) had informed Mr. Hormusjee about this, and that Mr. Hormusjee asked him to take Mitra to him (Mr. Hormusjee), and that Mitra said he was afraid to go to lawyers. This is all I can recollect at the interview. I had a further interview with Mr. Stephenson. After this I cannot tell you the interviews in order. In one interview he told me that Mitra had shown him some letters from Wasadeo Rao, and that he (Mitra) had admitted the printing and publishing of the pamphlet, and said that he admitted this to Mr. Stephenson because Mr. Stephenson was a police officer, and that a confession before him was nothing, and said that the original manuscript was with Wasadeo Rao at Lanowli, and that if he gave him some money and go with him he would meet Wasadeo Rao at Lanowli and get the manuscript. I do not remember any more. Mr. Stephenson is an Assistant of Colonel Ludlow. He did not tell me that Mitra had mentioned any particular section of any code under which this communication would be privileged. Mr. Stephenson said that Mitra wanted Rs. 5,000 to expose everything. I was prepared at one time to offer Rs. 5,000. I accepted Mitra's offer. I did not see Mitra myself. I told Mr. Stephenson to accept the offer for Rs. 5,000, and give him even more if he would expose the real author and give the proofs, and if he is punished. I did not put this down in writing to Mr. Stephenson. If he exposed the publisher and author and got the clue and proofs and the manuscript, Mitra was to get Rs. 5,000. If he got the person convicted, Mitra was to get more. Mr. Stephenson was to see Mitra again, and come again and see me as to what the larger sum was to be. The limit of the larger sum was not fixed by me. I was prepared in my mind to go up to Rs. 10,000. I did not think it necessary to put this down in writing. I never gave him anything in writing. Mr. Stephenson saw me again and said he had some further conversation with Mitra; that he wanted to take Mitra to Hormusjee, but he would not go; that he (Mr. Stephenson) disbelieved Mr. Hormusjee very much, so wanted Mitra to show him the proofs of the papers, but Mitra made exouses; but Mr. Stephenson hoped that Mitra would tell him everything by-and-by. He told me he had offered my terms to Mitra. Mitra said that there was no necessity to give any larger sum, as Mittra was willing to give up all the proofs, and this would be enough. Mr. Stephenson said that Mitra had accepted to give over all the proofs for Rs. 5,000, and this would be enough. He did not tell me whether he had put the alternative proposal to Mitra. I do not know whether he had done so. Mr. Stephenson said that Mitra had not shown him the proofs, and therefore he did not give him the money. Mr. Stephenson told me that Mitra admitted printing and publishing the pamphlet in the *Mydarabad Record* Press; Before this interview with Mr. Stephenson I had heard that the pamphlet was printed in the *Record* Press. Mr. Hormusjee said he had heard that it was printed at the *Record* Press. He did not tell me who had told him. Mr. Stephenson had told me this also long before the interview above mentioned. Mr. Stephenson said that it was his information that it had been printed there, but he did not give me his grounds for such information. Wasadeo Rao also told me this. I do not know whether before or after the confession. I have not seen a deal of Mr. Wasadeo Rao lately. I have seen him once or twice at my house. Mr. Stephenson brought him to me. I took no statement from Wasadeo Rao in writing. He told me that Mitra had printed and published it in the *Record* Press, and that he (Mitra) had proofs also of the authorship of the pamphlet. He said he had seen the proofs in Mitra's hand. This was in Mr. Stephenson's presence. He said he had seen letters from Syed Ally Belgrami to Mitra. He said he had read the letters. He told me he had read three letters, but that he had many. He did not tell me the purport of the letters. He had already told Mr. Stephenson, who had told me. I did not think it necessary to check Mr. Stephenson's accuracy by asking Wasadeo Rao. Wasadeo did not at that time put me on any clue to prove that Mitra had printed and published the pamphlet. At a later period Mr. Stephenson said that Wasadeo Rao had been to him and was helping him to get the proof, but his (Wasadeo Rao's) first object was to get these letters out of Mitra. Wasadeo Rao did not tell me where he had seen these letters from Syed Ally to Mitra. He said he knew Syed Ally's writing personally. Mr. Stephenson said that Wasadeo Rao was helping him to get these letters. Wasadeo did not tell me anything about getting proofs about the printing and publishing at the *Record* Press; he simply said that he knew the fact. I did not ask Wasadeo if he could prove publication, neither did Mr. Stephenson in my presence. Wasadeo said he knew it was published, and could give evidence if asked for, and I might produce him. I did not ask him for proofs. I asked him to give evidence. I asked him what his personal evidence was; he said he had personal knowledge. I asked him what his personal knowledge was; he said he knew it was printed in the *Hydarabad Record* Press. I did not ask him how he knew, because I did not like to talk with him much; I left it to Mr. Stephenson. I had heard that Mitra and Wasadeo Rao were great friends and dangerous people, so did not like to talk to him much. I was not physically afraid of Wasadeo Rao. I did not mind his coming to my house with Mr. Stephenson. I did not like to ask him questions, although I did ask him some. I pushed my enquiries to a certain point, learnt that he could prove publication and printing, and then dropped him. Mr. Stephenson then picked him up. Mr. Stephenson told me afterwards that Wasadeo Rao went to his place and said if Mr. Stephenson wanted those letters he would give them for Rs. 5,000, and if Mr. Stepenson wanted Wasadeo Rao's evidence he would give it for Rs. 1,000. I said I would prefer having the letters for Rs. 5,000, but I would not give him Rs. 5 for his evidence. I did not want to crush Syed Ally in the first place. I did not believe that Syed Ally had written the letters, but when Wasadeo said he had seen the letters I believed it and offered the Rs. 5,000. I laid more particular stress on acquiring Syed Ally's letters. I believed Waradeo Rao as regards the publication. I believed everything he said, as I had no reason for disbelieving him. I was anxious to discover publication, but my first anxiety was to find out the author. My reward was intended to discover the printer, publisher, or author. Mr. Stephenson told me Wasadeo Rao would give evidence that he saw the manuscript brought by Mitra, and that Mitra had told him he was going to publish it; and then he printed 300 copies, put them in a box, and he wrote on the box a name. I forget the name, but the name is the one he uses for telegraphic press communications. That Mitra said he had put that name, so that if he got arrested he would say the box did not belong to him. That he went to see Mitra off at the railway station to Bombay and saw him take this box with him. Nobody gave me dates, but Mr. Stephenson told me that he had a statement written by Mr. Stephenson or somebody else at Wasadeo Rao's dictation. I saw this statement. I think Mr. Forbes and Mr. Gribble also saw this. I am not now in treaty with Wasadeo Rao for his evidence. I ceased being in treaty with him after he refused to sign that letter without getting the money. If Wasadeo Rao is still willing to give evidence for truth without taking money I will call him. At the marriage I read aloud my portion of what was written in the marriage contract, and she read aloud her portion, and I said in Urdu the translation of my portion. She repeated her portion in English. In repeating mine in Urdu I used the word Nioka. She repeated her words in Urdu too. The reason why I used two languages was because I wanted to use the word Nioka particularly and get her to use the word *Kabool*. For this reason I laid my proposition before her in Urdu and got her reply in Urdu. The Englishpart was sufficient, but for religious superstition I repeated it in Urdu. The ceremony was first reapeated in English because it was her language. I did not attach any religious superstition to a portion of the ceremony being first conducted in English. Miss Donelly did not know Urdu as well as she knew English. She knew a little Urdu, but could only understand a little. I do not think she could understand the sentence with the words *Kabool* and *Nicka* unless I translated it into English. She would not have understood it before I told her the meaning. Miss Donelly was not able to translate her portion of herself from English into Urdu. She might in had Urdu, but would not have used the word *Kabool*. I repeated my portion in Urdu, and either Sajayet Ally or Hymath Ally told her the word *Kabool* meant acceptance, and then she translated the sentence herself. This closed the ceremony. I have nothing more to add to this. I have told you all the conversation between Mr. Stephenson and myself about Mitra. Mr. Stephenson told me that Mitra implicated Mehdi Ally. I forgot to tell you this. He told me that Mitra implicated Chirag Ally. I do not recollect that he told me Mittra implicated one Aboo Toorab. He did not tell me that Mitra implicated Abdool Huq. He did not tell me that Mitra implicated Raja Mosli Masohar. Mr. Stephenson told me that in his opinion the prime movers in the pamphlet were Syed Ally and Sarvar Jung. I am sure he did not include any others. Mr. Stephenson did not tell me that in his opinion one of the prime movers was Mehdi Ally. He told me that Sir Korshed Jah was at the back of Sarvar Jung. He said that Rev. Rujub Ally was one of the minors, movers, and he said he thought that Wasadeo Rao was also connected. I deny the whole letter and its contents. I have retained counsel at Calcutta out of my own money. I do not think Evans was one. Jackson was one, Woodroffe was another. I wrote to Sanderson, my solicitor. I also retained Mr. Jardine, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Inverarity of the Bombay Bar all out of my own purse. I first came to Hyderabad on two years' leave. Sir Salar Jung I. had sent for me. In Hyderabad I started life as Judge of the City Court on Rs. 800 Halli. The Peshkar appointed me to this. Sir Salar Jung I. died the day before I arrived in Hyderabad. Young Sir Salar Jung was then living in his house in the city. He was then about 22 or 23. I was living in Chudderghat in a house called Miss Gaceaux's house. I believe I paid Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 for the house. I think I was more than a couple of years in that house. I lived there from 1883 to, I believe, 1886. Mrs. Hasan was living with me there. When Mrs. Hasan first came down here she wore European dress. Previous to coming down here Mrs. Hasan had not been in the habit of going into large social entertainments. For some little time after she came here she did not do so. I was not on intimate terms with Sir Salar Jung II. till I was appointed to the High Court. I knew a man named Mustafa Ally, but not before 1885. I know Sir Salar Jung's palace in the city, the bungalow in the garden. It is a one-storied house. On the right as you enter was young Sir Salar Jung's writing-room, through which there was a corridor which led to his bedroom. I have never seen Mrs. Mehdi Hasan in Sir Salar Jung's bedroom. I was never told by anybody that she had been there. I can swear that. She has not slept in that room all night with Sir Salar Jung. I never lent myself as an agent for procuring women for Sir Salar Jung or in any way facilitating improper intercourse on his part with women. He had two wives at that time. He had a house also at Bolaram which I used to visit as a guest. Mrs. Mehdi Hasan has never been there. We were not put up in some tents pitched close to Sir Salar Jung's house. Mrs. Hasan was not with me either. On that occasion Mrs. Mehdi Hasan did not sleep with Sir Salar Jung and I in the tent. I never turned my own house into a house of assignation for Sir Salar Jung. I have invited him to my house, the house in which I am now living, I believe. I went to my present house either in 1885 or 1886. Lord Dufferin came down here in 1886, I was then in my present house. I had only been a few months in my present house.

Letter read—

"Your Excellency.—Being anxious about your health I called at the palace this morning, but you had not come back. I should have been more anxious if I had not heard that you had sent for the office boxes. "I have got all ready here and have made all "arrangements" for your Excellency's comfort. As my bedroom is separate from the ladies your Excellency will not suffer any inconvenience." I do not think the underlining of the word "arrangements" is mine.

"My bedroom being quite separate from that of the ladies."

I meant that as Sir Salar Jung used to get tired I always had a bedroom ready for him. I swear that I never meant that as my bedroom was away from my wife's, she was therefore at Salar Jung's disposal. When I said that my bedroom was separate from the ladies, I meant my bedroom was separate from that of my wife's. There might be other ladies present in the house at the time, so I used the plural. The interest to Sir Salar Jung in my saying this was because Sir Salar Jung was very shy of the ladies, and used to avoid European society because he did not like the trouble of dressing. I did not mean that Sir Salar Jung was to look himself up in the bedroom the whole time. I mentioned the bedroom for his comfort in case he wanted to wash. Mrs. Mehdi Hasan used to always occupy the same bedroom as myself, and this was my own spare bedroom. I always have a spare bedroom. The word "spare" is not in the letter. I swear that Sir Salar Jung was not to come to my house uncheckedin his intercourse with my wife.

Mr. Norton informs witness that he intends calling evidence about this, and asks witness if he still swears to what he has sworn.

Witness.—I am still firmer in my statement than ever. Sir Salar Jung only came to my house twice, and on one of these occasions Mr. J. Reid was my guest. When I sent this invitation I was living in my present house. Except the new room I built on

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CHOLERA continues to spread in Europe, and a vessel is reported lying off New York with cholera cases on board.

IN consequence of the heavy and continuous rain considerable damage has been done to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and traffic on some sections has been entirely suspended. The line in the Balsar district has suffered heavily, and the mail from Surat due in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Sunday morning, arrived at 9-50 p.m.

A HOUSE fell in Bhooleshwar, on Saturday morning, burying five people beneath the debris, three of whom were slightly injured. Much damage has been done to house property by the heavy rain.

THE down Bombay mail was detained at Singajee, a small station on the G. I. P. Railway, between Hurda and Khandwa on Friday, the line having been breached owing to a river being in flood. The passengers and mails had to be transhipped into another train, which left eight hours late. In consequence of the great delay, the mails missed connection at Jubbulpore and were not delivered in Allahabad till last night.

THE Pahang Government reports fighting by Orangkaya, who defended the Pass against Colonel Walker and 50 Sikhs. The Pass was forced. The loss of the Government troops was two, but the rebel loss is unknown. The Sultan is shortly expected at Pekan, as the Governor requires the Sultan to reside there.

AN example has been made of Private Thomas Evans, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Peshawar, who has been sentenced to six months' hard labour for leaving the barrack when he was watchman over an arm rack without detailing another watchman. The result was that seven Martini-Henry rifles were stolen.

THE principal railway lines have agreed to the holding of a railway traffic conference next year, so it is now certain that the conference will meet, but the place, time and programme have not yet been fixed. One of the principal subjects will, however, be the application of the general working rules now in force on all State railways to all the lines in India. When the Government proposed this some time ago the East Indian Railway pointed out that in their present form they were not quite applicable and needed thorough discussion before adoption. Part of the labours of the conference will therefore be to overhaul these rules.

ON Friday morning, while Mr. L. Gavaghan, acting Deputy Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, was out riding, his horse bolted and collided with a lamp post on the Spur Tank Road. Mr. Gavaghan was thrown to the ground and picked up unconscious by the Police, who took him to the General Hospital. Here it was found that Mr. Gavaghan's right thigh and arm were fractured by being driven against the lamp, while he had sustained serious injuries to his head. The patient was unconscious for some time after arriving at the hospital.

ON Tuesday a complaint, which offerded considerable amusement, was preferred before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore by an aged Mahomedan confectioner, named Ahmed Hossein, against Prince Mirza Syed, Bahadur, of the Oudh Royal Family. The complainant stated that, while he was asleep in the verandah of his house, the Prince cut off his beard, which was about two feet in length. After the operation was successfully carried out the complainant awoke from his sleep, and, getting enraged at the loss of what all Mahomedans most valued from a religious point of view, rushed out of his house and presented himself before the Court. The Magistrate directed the complainant to appear on the 9th instant with his witnesses.

THE following troops have been warned to be in readiness to proceed on service in the direction of Wano :—No. 7 Bengal Mountain Batteries, Wing each of 2nd and 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 5th Punjab Infantry, 2nd Sikh Infantry, and 22nd Punjab Infantry. When the above move towards Wano, Dera Ismail Khan will be held by the 24th Punjab Infantry from Peshawar, and a Wing each of the 2nd and 3rd Punjab Cavalries. The troops move on field service scale, receiving field clothing and free rations beyond Dera Ismail Khan.

THE following recently proved wills are published :—Maj. William Vaughan Morgan, £119,200 ; Mr. John Cameron, £124,000 ; Mr. George Hawkesworth Bond, £10,000 ; Miss Frances Cheere, £79,000 ; Viscount Hampden and Baron Dacre, £54,000 ; Mr. Henry Spence Blundell, £48,000 ; Mrs. Mary Penny Carr Burton, £38,000 ; Mr. Henry Brown, £26,000 ; Mr. Henry Fisher, £26,000 ; Mrs. Jane Dover, £12,940 ; Very Rev. Carry Brock, M.A., £10,000 ; Mr. John Drew, £27,000.

AN adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners was held in Manchester on Aug. 16. The points to be discussed were the giving of notice to the operatives of a 10 per cent. reduction, and determining whether or not short time should be adopted. The meeting finally decided to issue fresh circulars to members of the Federation asking them if they were in favour of a 5 per cent. reduction in wages. The meeting then adjourned for four weeks. In the meantime the secretary was instructed to have the replies summarised, and to report the result.

MR. HENRY LABOUCHERE, M.P., received a representative of Dalziel's agency at his residence in Old Palace Yard, Westminster. In response to a request for a statement of his views on the existing situation and the coming Parliamentary session, he said that, while he had no wish to be interviewed, he had no objection to stating his intentions with regard to the Egyptain question and his opinion of Lord Rosebery's appointment as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Concerning the two topics he said :—"I certainly intend at the earliest possible moment to present a motion in favour of our early and absolute evacuation of Egypt in accordance with our pledges. Lord Rosebery has been put into the Cabinet as a Tory watch-dog to secure the continuance of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. I have absolutely no confidence whatever in Lord Rosebery as a foreign Minister."

WITH reference to the question of reduced patent fees, Messrs. Marks and Clerk, of 5, Furnival's-inn, write as follows :—The new regulations respecting the payment of the annual taxes on patents coming into effect in October next have been misunderstood and misinterpreted by hasty published statements. To place the matter beyond question we have obtained an authoritative and official communication to the effect that the reduced payments will apply to old as well as new patents on and after October 1 next. The new schedule, which will on that date apply to every existing patent, provides for annual taxes after the fourth year, the amount payable each year being equal in pounds to the year of the patent, thus, on entering the fifth year, five pounds will be paid, and on entering the fourteenth, or last year, fourteen pounds will be paid.

THE Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation (Limited) has issued a circular to the shareholders stating that in order to carry on the business of the Corporation in Persia, the directors find it necessary to make a call of 10s. per share. With a view to meeting the general convenience of shareholders, this sum is made payable in two instalments of 5s. each : the first on Oct. 1, 1892, and the second on April 1, 1893. The board hope shortly to have favourable news to report regarding petroleum. Owing to the prevalence of cholera and the difficulties of the desert road, the transport of the machinery to Gurkhani has taken much longer than was anticipated, and work on the copper mines cannot be commenced before October. Quicksilver has again been met with in considerable quantities. The whole of this very large thermal spring district of Afshar is stated to abound in native mercury and magnetic oxide of iron, which usually accompany cinnabar, and it is added that there are rich realgar (sulphide of arsenic) mines in the immediate neighbourhood. The directors are hopeful that a profitable business in borax may be carried on without delay, as there is a good English market for the crude material. It is not anticipated that the coal industry will reach large dimensions, at the same time one of the seams has now increased to 3ft. 6in. in thickness.

AFTER desperate fighting the Venezuelan revolutionary forces captured Ciudad Bolivar. The Governmental army is said to have lost 500 men and several generals. The attacking force numbered between 3,000 or 4,000, and the garrison was about 1,300 strong. The five Western States of Venezuela have seceded and formed an independent league under General Eleazer Urdante.

FROM the last report of the British Consul at Jeddah, it appears that during 1891, 46,953 pilgrims bound for Mecca landed at that port. Of these 11,035 were British Indians, 10,817 were Javanese, 6,285 Egyptians, 3,554 Moors and Algerians, 3,286 Turks and Syrians, 2,086 Arabs, 1,887 from Yemen, 1,717 Persians, 1,643 Bokharians, while the nationalities of the remainder are not specified.

ANTON WOLFF, the chief partner in the banking house of Herschfeld and Wolff, Berlin, who failed some months since, was sentenced on Aug. 12, to ten years' imprisonment and five years' deprivation of civil rights for misappropriating securities worth £220,000. A banker, named Leipziger, for assisting Wolff in his frauds, was convicted of receiving stolen goods and sentenced to ten years' hard labour and the loss of civil rights for five years.

THE Lord Mayor has addressed a letter to the mayors of the principal cities and towns in the colonies asking their co-operation in his effort to raise adequate funds for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in St. John's, Newfoundland. The Mansion House fund totals over £20,750.

THE Seamen's Hospital Society (late Dreadnought, has recently benefited to the extent of £120 13s.) through the kindness of the directors of the P. and O. Company in throwing open to the public (at a small entrance fee) the latest addition to the Company's fleet, the magnificient steamer Himalaya.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns that the pilgrimage which is to proceed from England to Rome on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Pope will not only be representative of the ecclesiastical and lay chiefs of the community, but it will also be representative in a special sense of the pricipal industrial centres of the country. The pilgrimage will be under the control of the Catholic Union, with the Duke of Norfolk at its head.

FIRE broke out on the night of August 14, at the Hague, in rooms at the back of the palace of the late Prince Frederick, now occupied by the Prince von Wied. It transpired that the housekeeper, who had been guilty of defalcations for some time, attempted to conceal his offences by a pretended burglary and by setting fire to the Palace. He was arrested.

THE Marquis de Breteuil, a prominent leader of the Orleanist party, has resigned his seat in the French Chamber, giving as his reasons that, in obedience to the Pope, he ceases to oppose the Republican form of Government, and therefore is of opinion that new men should take the places of those who have for a long time contended against Republicanism.

THE foreign officers appointed to follow the manœuvres of the Ninth and Twelfth Army Corps in France will be (says the *Standard's* Paris correspondent) as at present arranged, as follows :—Maj. Schwartz Koppen and Capt. Suskind, Germany ; Col. H. R. Talbot, England ; Commanders De Volcarlos and D. Alvear, Spain ; Maj. Ponizzardi, Italy ; Capt. Flood, Sweden and Norway ; Col. Tewfik Bey, Turkey ; and Capt. Ghyka, Roumania. Russia will be represented by General Baron de Fredericks, Russian Military Attaché in Paris, and by an Extraordinary Mission of four General Officers of the various arms to be accredited later on by the Czar. The Japanese have requested of the French War Office invitations for three of their officers, two of whom have just graduated from the military colleges of Saumur and—Fontainebleau.

THE New York police and those in Pittsburg are engaged in an active search for an Anarchist named Aaronstann, now supposed to be in New York. He is said to have been the prime mover of the plot to murder Mr. Frick, manager for Messrs. Carnegie.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs :—The trade of India with Central Asia and with Western China will be rendered almost impossible by Russia's recent policy. Russia is planning a Customs' Union with Bokhara, a project which it is intended to carry out during the visit of the Amir of that country to St. Petersburg. If this Union takes place, Russian Customs barriers will be erected all along the Amu Daria, and probably also in the Pamirs. In this way the Russians would by a Customs wall sever all trade connections between India and Central Asia or Western China.

THE managers of the Coal and Iron Mines at Tracy City, Tennessee, having had 361 convicts working in the mines, lodged them in a stockade, which was attacked on Aug. 13 by the miners, who forced the convicts to leave and to enter a train, and sent them back to Nashville. On Aug. 16, the stockade at Oliver Springs was captured by a body of 1,700 miners after desperate fighting, and the 200 convicts it contained were sent by train to Nashville. On Aug. 17, it was announced that the company would not ask the State authorities to send back the convicts, but would work their mines with free labour.

A RETURN was issued on Aug. 15 showing the number of persons who voted as "illiterates" at Parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom from April 9, 1891, to June 20, 1892. In England and Wales, out of a total number of votes polled amounting to 138,728, 1996 were "illiterate ;" in Scotland, 64 out of 13,464 ; in Ireland, 2,132 out of 22,942. The total numbers for the United Kingdom were 4,192 illiterates out of 175,134 votes recorded.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post* says :—"The exertions of the past few days have not failed to somewhat affect Lord Salisbury. A correspondent informs me that his lordship has complained of sleeplessness of late, and has sought rest as much as possible. Though he cannot be said to be ill, a nervous affection is being treated. The Marquis of Salisbury and Lady Gwendolen Cecil left London last evening on their way to join the Marchioness at the Chalet Cecil, Dieppe.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on Aug. 15 held a farewell inspection of the men stationed at the Royal Irish Constabulary Depot in Phœnix Park, Dublin. In the course of an address, his Excellency expressed his appreciation of the admirable way in which the Constabulary had performed difficult and trying duties, and said he hoped the time would never come when any circumstance would happen tending to fundamentally alter the constitution or detract from the efficiency of the force. On the Earl of Zetland taking his departure in state from the Irish capital on Aug. 16 there was the customary display of military, and the streets, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, were lined with spectators.

AN article by Mr. Gladstone on the Irish question will appear in the *North American Review*. It is a reply to the Duke of Argyll.—Mr. Arthur Balfour has undertaken to follow Mr. Gladstone in the discussion.—Mr. Gladstone has addressed a letter to the members of the London County Council who recently sent a protest against private practice by the Law Officers of the Crown. In it he states that it will give him great pleasure if he should find himself able to make arrangements for obviating the inconvenience to which they have called attention. Of this he is not without hope.

ACCORDING to trustworthy reports from St. Petersburg a very interesting question has been discussed at Gatchina—whether a formal Franco-Russian Defensive Alliance for three or five years would not be a cheap price to pay for the creation of Russian interests in Africa by the cession, by France, to the Czar of a footing on the coast of the Red Sea, and official recognition of Russia's right to protect the orthodox Abyssinians, many of whom are being forced by the Mahomedan tribes to embrace Islam. Lieutenant Mashkoff has just returned to St. Petersburg from Abyssinia, bringing friendly letters from the Negus and the Abun or Patriarch to their powerful brother the Czar. In a few months Lieutenant Mashkoff expects to return to Abyssiania with letters, presents, and promises.

THE SILVER OUTLOOK.

IT seems now certain, says the *Statist*, that the purchases of silver by the United States Treasury will be stopped before very long. The attempt to rehabilitate the metal has utterly failed, everyone admits. And there is not the least chance that the proposed International Conference will do anything in favour of silver. Therefore, the people of the United States have to make up their minds either to allow gold to be driven altogether from the circulation and accept silver as the standard of value, or to stop the silver purchases and keep gold. What decision they will arrive at hardly admits of a doubt. But the United States Treasury for two years now has been buying very nearly half the total silver production of the world. If a demand of such magnitude suddenly ceases must there not be a very great fall in the price of the metal? There is a vague hope in some quarters that as the stoppage of purchases by the United States is already foreseen, the necessary fall in silver is being discounted, and that, therefore, when the stoppage actually takes place the effect will be quite unimportant. For many reasons we wish we could take that view, but we are unable to do so. To us it seems inevitable that there must be a very great fall. It is to be recollected that silver has now been demonetised by all Europe. The nations of the Latin Union are nominally bi-metallic, but they have long ceased to coin silver. Germany has exchanged the silver for the gold standard, and even Austria is following now in the footsteps of Germany. When, therefore, the United States stops purchasing silver, it may be said that practically the whole Western world has discarded the metal as a standard of value. It will still, no doubt, continue to be received as subsidiary or token money, but as a standard of value it will exist no longer. Then the question will arise : What will be the action of the Indian Government? Whatever the Indian Government may finally do there will be the fear at home and abroad that it may follow the example set by the nations of the Latin Union, that is, keep the silver at present existing, but refuse to coin any more. If that should happen, the total silver money demand of the world would be reduced to that for the money required for China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements, and to the mere subsidiary coinage in Western countries. It seems, therefore, that there must be a further heavy fall in silver. At first sight it seems reasonable to expect that, if there is a great falling off in the monetary demand for silver, there must likewise be a great restriction of production, that the one will so far offset the other that after a while when panic has passed away, and people come to take a calm review of the situation, prices will materially recover. But against this view is to be set the fact that during the past twenty years the price of silver has fallen fully 33 per cent., and yet the production has enormously increased. If so great a depeciation, continued for a period of twenty years, has been accompanied by an extraordinary increase in production, what probability is there that a further fall in price will seriously check production? Is it not likely, on the contrary, that if there is not a further increase in the output, at all events the present outturn will be fairly well maintained? It is to be borne in mind that silver is found in conjunction with other valuable ores, that those other valuable ores pay for the cost of mining, and that generally speaking the silver is clear profit. The stoppage of the American purchase, and the fear that India may close her mints against silver coinage will influence the market long before there can be any evidence of a serious falling off in the production. Therefore, even a serious falling off in the production would send up the price again, only after there had been a very heavy fall. From the point of view of the whole world it probably would be advantageous if there were to be a heavy fall. Cheap silver in all likelihood would allow of many existing inventions being worked to much greater advantage than they are at present ; and it is quite possible, too, that very cheap silver would lead to the establishment of new industries now undreamt of. But, however that may be, the first effect would be, of course, very unfortunate for all the silver-using countries. Trade with the silver-using countries would be rendered so insecure that it would be thrown altogether out of gear for the time being ; and the Government of every silver-using country which has to pay large sums of gold in Europe, would suffer from the fact that the burden of their foreign debt would be heavily increased. It seems clear to us, therefore, that there must be a considerable decline in all silver securities.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" of August 16, says :—The unfavourable influences of the downward movement in the price of silver, and consequently of exchange, have naturally been most felt in the East, where merchants and others have suffered severel, by the extreme fluctuations in the price of the metal. In Shanghai, for instance, the volume of trade is reported as highly satisfactory, but the general result of the business of 1891 has been extremely disappointing, and even disastrous in some directions, owing to the violent fluctuations in exchange. The British Consul at Shanghai in his report says "that so long as we are liable to the oscillations of the last two years all trading degenerates into mere gambling. If to the risks of market the merchant has to add the risk of exchange, involving a possible gain or loss of 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. while his bills are maturing, it is manifest that business cannot be conducted with ordinary mercantile prudence." The development of the carrying trade of Shanghai, coastwise more especially, has made great strides the last few years, and below we give the increase in shipping, exclusive of the junk trade, frequenting the port during the undermentioned years :—

Years.	Number of Vessels	Tonnage.	British percentage.
1871	3510	1,931,775	43
1881	4844	3,830,241	55
1891	6572	6,252,065	56

The "Daily News" of Aug. 17, says :—"Not a day passes without some fresh suggestion for the cure of silver troubles. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is that which a Mr. Gulland, of Brighton, forwards. In direct opposition to former panaceas, which involved action on the part of Governments for the purpose of augmenting the demand, Mr. Gulland favours the following plan : 'The supply must be artificially controlled, and it is for the United States and other producing countries to consider how this can best be done.' In other words, an international agreement is to be come to by which Governments should restrict the purchase, and therefore the production, of silver. Of course, it is all very comical—more so even than the previous series of plans for procuring an increase in the currency demand for silver. To none of the plan-mongers does it occur that silver, like other commodities, is best left alone. As a commercial article, Governments have nothing to do with it ; as a medium of exchange, its value must also be left to regulate itself. The trouble in these matters is always felt during the time of transition from one range of value to another. In so far as silver is merely the medium by which commodities and other valuables can be exchanged, the hardship to individuals is not permanent. In the case of the Indian Government, which has to pay interest in gold and can only levy its revenue in silver, the transition must cover a long period. Those Indian officials and bankers who advocate immediate stoppage of the open coinage of silver in India, take only an official Indian view of the matter. In short, none of the schemes—either for augmenting the international demand for silver or those which have lately taken the form of plans for the restriction of currency and Government demands—are at all comparable with the simple plan of letting the matter alone. Producers in America and elsewhere have to be convinced that nothing will be done, and not till then shall we see a natural market for silver.

The "Pall Mall" of Aug. 15, printed a lengthy letter from Mr. J. Coryton, in which that gentleman says :—"In the days of good John Company the financial reputation of India was beyond comparison. Those who had experience of both preferred having him for paymaster to the Queen. When old John died and the Queen took over his estate its administration came more and more under English guidance—in some things for the better, in some for the worse—but on the whole the financing went on as well as could have been looked for, until one fine day, now some twenty years ago, when the States of Europe determined on making certain monetary changes by which the financial world was largely affected everywhere, gold was henceforward to be the basis of trade. In India it seemed the simplest of matters to adopt this view. The rupee was there 'own sister' to the florin—just one tenth of a pound, and at that time every bit as valuable in trade. The Government of India hesitated—waited for English instructions in so large a project. England shrugged her shoulders and said to the proposers of schemes, 'its purely Indian business. Go to India.' Between the two sets of government the project fell and expired. In the native mind, however, hope long survived, and an occasion that will be well remembered everywhere helped to foster it. The fertile fancy of an eminent English statesman furnished the royal title with an additional device. The Queen was thenceforward to be known in India as 'Victoria R. and I.' The people here threw up their caps. In the part of India in which I am chiefly interested, the natives held public rejoicings and were good enough to send me charming photographs of scenes and groups taken during the festival. I wrote guardedly in reply. I said I hoped—my hopes, I confess, were never strong—that the effect of the new title would be to strengthen India and prove that England considered India's interests as her own. I can only lament that it has not proved so. The question now is, What is to be done! The answer is simple. Make 'Victoria R. and I.' a reality, not an empty compliment. Bring India into line with England. Let us have one Queen, one flag, coin with one image and superscription. Let us give India a gold coinage (the bronze-guarded squared coin you were good enough to notice a while ago in your article on 'Coins with Corners' would I still venture to think, be best, for it was modelled from a native coin—but that is a detail), and place upon the rupee the legend to which, by outward form and intrinsic value, it is as well entitled as the florin, 'one tenth of a pound.' When we have done this we shall have restored public credit and made such compensation as can be made for the misery occasioned to India and her servants by our neglect. The cost it may be said, will now be enormous. If it is, it can't be helped. The injustice done has been enormous and the fault is ours. The danger now of letting matters slide is not small. I am by no means certain, however, than the cost would be enormous. It is the loss of credit—the mistrust—that we are suffering from and that swamps rupee paper. But I must not abuse your courtesy. The hateful paragraph in the paper catches my eye once more as I cease writing. Indian Government Securities down to 63! It's enough to make John Company turn in his grave."

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

I HAVE received from a battalion in India a number of "soldiers' envelopes" which the Commanding Officer has refused to frank, because they do not sufficiently comply with the official regulations in regard to the filling up of the particulars on the envelope. A more fantastical exhibition of the worst puerilities of red-tape I have not come across for many a day. A soldier's envelope, my readers may not be aware, has a space at the bottom for the sender's name and regiment, and another at the end for the C. O.'s signature and designation. The whole of this, except the C. O.'s signature (but including his designation), the sender has to fill up. In the case before me the formula for the designation should be, "Commanding 1st —— shire Regiment." In one case (the space being extremely limited) Tommy writes "Commanding" in one line and "1st —— shire Regiment" in the next. His letter is rejected, the Colonel refusing to sign because the words are not all in one line. In the next, instead of "Commanding," he writes "Lieut.-Colonel," with the same result. In the next, he puts nothing but "1st —— shire Regiment," and so on through half a dozen or more. I am told that as many as one hundred letters have been thrown out at a time for one reason or another. Each of these letters misses a mail. The sender also loses the envelope, which is embossed with a nine-pies stamp. Considering that many soldiers are very roughly-educated men, the wonder, to my mind, is that any of them ever get their letters franked at all.

Perhaps some of my readers in influential positions at the War Office will kindly look into the following disgraceful incident. A short time ago a Lance-Corporal in the 1st Battalion Border Regiment (stationed in England) was ordered to India to take the post of Sergeant Drummer in the 2nd Battalion. On arriving in India he found that the vacancy had just been filled, the appointment having been ante-dated three months. The result was that the man, from being senior Lance-Corporal in the Home Battalion, found himself degraded to junior Lance-Corporal in the India Battalion, in addition to having been put to various expenses in connection with the voyage, and to having to accept the pay of a private from the date of embarkation. As my informant is merely a relative of the man in question, it is possible that the statement may not be accurate in every small particular ; but there can be no difficulty in verifying the central fact, and no excuse, therefore, for not at once restoring the man to at least as good a position as he held in the first place.

Several weeks back I referred to the highly-objectionable canteen arrangements at the camp at Chipping, where the whole business of catering for the Militia had been handed over to a local brewer. An officer has been good enough to write all the way from Maritzburg to tell me that the same thing was done, to the complete satisfaction of all parties, at Sreesail Camp during the Militia training of 1889 ; but he gives a very simple explanation of "the satisfaction of all parties." Not only were the supplies unexceptionable, but at the end of the training a share of the profits was paid over to each battalion, which was admitted by the men to be equal, or more than equal, to what the profits of regimental canteens would have been. I am not aware that anything of this sort has taken place at Chipping ; but perhaps the next time the authorities of the N.-W. District hand over the camp to the tender mercies of a favourite brewer they will stipulate for a division of profits.

It is a fact which I think deserves to be better known that the ordinary covenanted Indian Civil Servant gets no assistance of any kind towards transporting himself and his belongings to India. This state of things is the more remarkable in view of the allowances under this head made to other Indian officials. Here is a list of them :—

Governor-General	£3,500
Governor of Madras	1,000
" Bombay	1,000
Commander-in Chief (India)	500
" " (Madras)	500
" " (Bombay)	500
Member of Council	300
Bishops	300
Judges (Chief Justices or Puisnes)	300
Officers of Telegraphs, Public Works, Forest, and Education Departments, and all Chaplains and Military Officers	A free passage.
Officers of Geological Survey	Free passage and £40 for outfit.
" Bengal Pilot Service	Free passage and £20 for outfit.

The eternal truth that to him that hath shall be given could hardly be more strikingly illustrated than in the above table. On what other principle should a Governor-General—a Peer of the realm, who has presumably passed his life in the most lucrative public offices—be allowed £3,500 to take him to the pastures new where he is to browse to the tune of several thousands of pounds per annum? And how, pray, is a Bishop expected to spend £300 in transporting himself and his Apostolic belongings to India? Surely, a few hundreds might be knocked off some of these plutocrats in order to provide a free passage for the newly-joined Civil Servant, whose emoluments all lie in the future—often, at the present rate of exchange, a very distant future.

THE POSITION OF THE EASTERN BANKS.

AMONG the greatest sufferers by the collapse of silver, writes the *Standard*, are the Eastern Banks, and there is no doubt that their condition is a material aggravation of the present trouble. It is this, not because these Banks are weak in themselves, or because a falling exchange means losses in business, for, as a matter of fact, a falling exchange gives at least as many chances of profit as of loss. It is because these Banks have all been accustomed to contract large debts with their depositors, which debts are payable in gold, and because the depositors have taken alarm, and are withdrawing their money to the great temporary aggravation of the distress produced by the sinking exchange. They are, in fact, by their unwise nervousness doing their best to bring ruin upon the institutions they have hitherto believed in and supported, and are doing it, we really believe, without sufficient justification. It was a mistake of the Banks, it has now turned out, ever to accept sterling deposits at all, just as it is a mistake for any country to contract debts abroad payable in any money but its own. But at the time this system was begun, there was no visible inducement to think it dangerous, and we cannot expect the passing generation to possess next century's wisdom. The depositors in Eastern Banks should give their debtors time and not press for money which through no great fault of their own they cannot conveniently pay. With time they can pay, and the trade of the East is still and in spite of all the outcry a very profitable one, suffering only from the depression of the hour, like all trade. Good generally would come out of the evil, if people will not loose their heads and precipitate a crisis. It may even be a good thing in the end that the United States should be forced to become a silver money country in spite of themselves for one effect of the low price of silver must be to shut up a number of poor silver mines which have been kept going on the hopes raised by the silver legislation Congress in Washington. Numbers of these mines are bankrupt now, and where they out of the way, and the United States forced to abide by its silver money we might see, if not a large recovery, at least a steadying of the silver market, which would be highly beneficial everywhere. The States might take the place France formerly occupied as a large consumer of the white metal, and the plague be stayed. Whatever we do, let us avoid grasping at nostrums. They can do no good and may do infinite harm. Not even the adoption of a gold standard by the Indian Government would effect anything beneficial. Gold might be drawn out of hoard in India and exported, but in proportion as it was so the exports of Indian productions would be curtailed. The cure would thus be fully as bad as the disease. We must not forget, either, that all over South America the chance given to re-establish debased or worthless paper currencies by means of cheap silver may, by-and-bye, afford the great inducement the countries there can have to restore order to their finances. The world is, any way, not on the eve of general bankruptcy because a few selfish and short-sighted monopolists in the American Union have prevailed to thrust upon it and on mankind an excessive production of the white metal.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale, Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE reported advance of Russia in the Pamirs and the turbulent state of Afghanistan are now exercising public opinion. Lord Roberts's proposed mission to the Ameer has been postponed at the request of the latter.

We are glad, writes the *Daily Chronicle*, for personal reasons that the Ameer of Afghanistan has indefinitely postponed the date for receiving Lord Roberts and the British Mission from India. His Lordship's life is one of great value to the country, and every British Mission to Cabul is shadowed by the fate of murdered Envoys. In his reply to Lord Lansdowne, the Ameer did not, like his predecessor, refuse to receive our representative. He said he was busy suppressing a rebellion just now, and could not, therefore, conveniently fix a time and place of meeting. We see no reason to doubt the sincerity of this excuse. Hence we hope no attempt will be made to represent the Ameer's reply as a rebuff which it is necessary for the Indian Viceroy to resent. The proposal to send the Mission was made before the Hasara rebellion became serious. Therefore we have no right to blame the Indian Government for making a proposition it might have foreseen would be either rejected or "indefinitely postponed." The rising of the Hazaras, we may say, would not in itself be very serious. Indeed, for us it would be, as Lord Randolph Churchill would say, "a blessing in disguise." It effectually stopped the Ameer from meddling with Bajaur and the little independent hill States that are used by us as "buffers" between Afghanistan and India, as Afghanistan is used between India and Russia. The trouble is that the contagion of revolt has spread to the Usbegs, who are for our "good friend that Cabul" more formidable enemies, dwelling as they do under the baleful shadow which "the great White Czar" projects over the Ameer's Turkestan provinces. If Russia is in a mood for aggression, an Usbeg rebellion would undoubtedly give her a plausible pretext for interfering to restore order on her troubled frontier. In the circumstances we trust that the party politicians will be careful to abstain from weakening the authority of her Majesty's Government by carping criticism, and strengthening the old delusion which again appears in the Russian Press—namely, that whenever Mr. Gladstone takes office it is safe to assume that Englishmen have grown indifferent to their interests in the East.

At this particular juncture promptitude and candour will be most valuable and effective in dealing with Russia. She has no real intention of going to war with any strong Power so long as her European provinces are seriously troubled by difficulties arising out of famine, finance, pestilence, and misgovernment. A plain, straightforward warning given to her at the right moment to the effect that we mean to hold her to the bargain that puts Afghanistan outside the sphere of her influence and in side ours, would obviously be the most effective guarantee for the continuance of our present friendly relations which statecraft could devise. As for the Ameer, it is clear he is becoming an embarrassing ally.

The *Daily News* writes :—The Hindoo Khoosh boundary is, and long has been, the direct object at which the Russian military geographers are aiming. They quote what they regard as the analogous example furnished by British India—that is to say, the extension of the British boundary across the Indus to the foot of the Suleiman Mountains which separate British India from Afghanistan. What the Indus and the Suleiman range are to India, the Oxus and the Hindoo Khoosh are to Asiatic Russia; so say the Russian military geographers. It is worth bearing in mind that part of the Hazara country stretches across the Hindoo Khoosh range into Afghan Turkestan, the large province between the range and the Oxus, so that in the event of disturbances in that quarter the Hazaras would most probably be found on the side of the Ameer's opponents. There is therefore every reason why a friendly meeting should be arranged between the Ameer and the representative of the Indian Government at an early date. India's interests are simply the interests of peace. The rulers of India do not covet an inch of Afghan territory. They desire the stability of Afghanistan, and that the Ameer's next neighbour should show the same respect for the Ameer's rights which for twelve years they have scrupulously manifested themselves. In fairness to the Ameer it must be admitted that he has justified the expectations which were formed of him when he was chosen as Yakoob's successor. In spite of his severities, to use the mildest word, Abdul Rahman has proved himself an excellent ruler—for an Afghan.

THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE.

AT the end of last week silver fell to 37 7-8d. per ounce. The home papers have much to say on the subject:—The *Standard* says, the Americans buy four and-a-half million ounces of silver per month under the Bland Law of 1890, and issue against it paper money, which circulates at the gold, not at the silver, valuation of the dollar. Hitherto these notes have suffered no depreciation through the low price of the metal on which they are based, because the Union still possesses some stock of gold, and because the notes have been in a great measure wanted to replace the notes of the National Banks issued on the security of Government Bonds, which have been withdrawn. A day, however, is approaching when both these supports to the fictitious value of the Silver Certificate will be withdrawn, and then the people of the States will discover that it is easier to become possessed of a debased from of money than to get quit of it again, and that gold debts payable in a currency which has fallen forty per cent. below its old par have a tendency to exhaust the strength of the debtor much faster than he likes. This day may still be remote so far as the United States are concerned ; perhaps by a lucky "fluke," or a great sacrifice, they may surmount the danger. It is otherwise with India, and we are astonished that the delicate position of this Dependency has not long ago created enough alarm here to drive her Statesmen to vigorous efforts to check the mischief in time. They are on the alert now, but only in a spasmodic kind of way, which does not encourage disinterested observers to believe that they have either strength enough or wisdom enough to cope with the danger. The present condition of India would have been comparatively delicate, in a credit sense, had she only silver debts due abroad. The home charges against her Government, and the profits, savings, and trade charges of all kinds now payable in this country in sterling, aggregate to more than thirty millions per annum. At the old par of the rupee, this would be equivalent to three hundred million rupees per annum. Now Sir John Strachey demonstrated some years ago, that the purchasing power of the rupee in India was almost equivalent to that of the pound sterling in England. On that basis therefore the Indian people would have had to remit home every year the equivalent to them of about a pound per head to pay their way and to meet the requirements of their Government. But as the exchange now stands at less than 1s. 3d. per rupee the burden is nearly equivalent to 35s. per head, measured by Sir John Strachey's standard of comparisen. The depreciation in the price of silver has thus nearly doubled the weight of the load, and still it is being added to year by year. The Government of India alone had to remit home or to pay home drafts on India to the extent of but from twelve to fifteen millions sterling ten or a dozen years ago. Its requirements this year amount to seventeen millions, and upon the top of this all sorts of private remittances are piled. The load would have been bad enough with the rupee at two shillings ; depreciated as it is it threatens to become intolerable. Here it will be seen that debt and cheap silver vie with each other in creating a situation of the utmost difficulty. Half the difficulty at least would remain were silver back again at 60d. per ounce in a month ; indeed much more than half for the fall in the exchange value of the rupee has had a most powerful influence in stimulating the entire foreign trade of India and especially in increasing her exports so that while the Government has seemed to lose the country has been buoyed up and sustained in its efforts to meet its obligations in England. Restore the exchange and the export trade of India built up by its decline is at once deranged if not for a time quite destroyed. The Calcutta Treasury would "not loose" by its remittances as it now does, but it might be unable to remit at all because there would be no trade balance to draw against. We should have swift bankruptcy instead of at the worst slow ; for the effects of the declining price of silver have been by no means all bad. The East Indian Railway did a more profitable business last year than in almost any previous year of its history. Of course a low exchange may stimulate the foreign trade too much and prices be thus sent down to an unremunerative point. They may sink until there is just as little margin to draw against as if a high exchange barred the exit of goods. Every good has its evil and the remedy for India's trouble is not in any of the quack prescriptions of currency doctors but in economy. A thorough overhaul of and reduction in the "Home charges" would do more to relieve India and give her time to recuperate than all the other "remedies in a bundle. It is for instance quite useless to talk of stopping the coinage of silver at the Indian mints. That would not pay Indian debts abroad, but it might smash up the trade of the Straits Settlements of China and Japan.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE following is the official list of the members of the Cabinet. The names in parenthesis are those of the retiring Conservative Ministers :—

	New Government.	Last Glad. Govt.
First Lord of the Treasury	Mr Gladstone	Mr Gladstone.
	(Mr A J Balfour).	
Lord Privy Seal	Mr Gladstone	Mr Gladstone.
	(Lord Cadogan).	
Lord Chancellor	Lord Herschell	Lord Herschell.
	(Lord Halsbury).	
Secretary for India	Lord Kimberley	Lord Kimberley.
	(Lord Cross).	
Lord President of the Council	Lord Kimberley	Lord Spencer.
	(Lord Cranbrook).	
Foreign Secretary	Lord Rosebery	Lord Rosebery.
	(Lord Salisbury).	
Colonial Secretary	Lord Ripon	Lord Granville.
	(Lord Knutsford).	
Home Secretary	Mr Asquith	Mr Childers.
	(Mr Matthews).	
Secretary for War	Mr H Campbell-Bannerman	Mr H Campbell-Bannerman.
	(Hon E Stanhope).	
First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord Spencer	Lord Ripon.
	(Lord G Hamilton).	
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir W Harcourt	Sir W Harcourt.
	(Mr. Gosch

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

THE official daily cholera return issued on Wednesday (17th ult.,) shows a total of 7,809 cases and 3,742 deaths for the whole of Russia. The figures may represent faithfully the reports received, but the actual number is far in excess of those stated, two-thirds of the towns and villages attacked having no telegraphic communication with the chief town of their province. In Nijni Nowgorod, Astrakhan, and the Transcaspian the cholera shows abatement, but the death-rate continues excessive in the Caucasus, the Don Provinces, Saratoff, Samara, Simbirsk, Orenburg, and Viatka.

In St. Petersburg all the persons attacked have belonged to the working class. The announcement has been received very calmly by the public at large, and the disease is following a favourable course.

Travellers who have arrived at St. Petersburg, by railway from Moscow and Warsaw, say that the precautionary measures against cholera taken in those cities are perfunctory to the extent of absurdity, and appear to be adopted for no other purpose than to throw dust in the eyes of the Government by a pretence of activity. A very different account comes from Nijni-Novgorod, where the Governor-General inflicts heavy fines on any person who fails to carry out the prescribed sanitary measures. The amount of these fines is, by order of General Baranoff, handed over to the fund for the relief of cholera patients on their discharge from hospital, and of the families of those who died of the disease.

A mob of ignorant people demolished the temporary floating hospital erected by the municipality at Starobelsk, in the province of Kharkoff, assaulted the doctors, and stopped the process of disinfection which was being carried out in the huts containing cholera patients. Troops were sent to the scene, and the ringleaders in the riot were thrown into prison. Owing to the subsidence of cholera at Baku, the inhabitants are returning in great numbers. Among the deaths at that place however is that of M. Hombert, the French Consul.

Advices from Trebizond dated the 5th instant report serious that disturbances arising out of the enforcement of the quarantine regulations have occurred near that place. It appears that 1,500 persons who were undergoing quarantine at the Platana lazaretto revolted and made an attempt to break through the sanitary cordon. The local authorities proved powerless to cope with the outbreak, and a battalion of troops had to be sent for in all haste. The soldiers arrived on the spot very promptly, and after the customary summons to disperse had been vainly addressed to the crowd, the commander ordered his men to fire. The first volley was directed with deadly effect among the thickly-massed people. Seven fell to the ground dead, and many more were wounded. The people fled and returned without further resistance to the lazaretto.

The Shah, who on hearing of the outbreak of cholera decided to return immediately to Teheran, has been advised to camp on the slopes of the Elburz Range 24 miles off. In Teheran the American Protestant missionaries have many cases in their hospital, and are doing much good, although their endeavours are restricted by insufficiency of funds. All railway and tramway traffic has been stopped and the bazaars are closed. There was a considerable decrease in the mortality on Tuesday in Teheran in consequence of the cool winds, but on Sunday there were fully 350 deaths.

The cholera has now spread across the Russian frontier into Galicia.

The German Government has prohibited the introduction from France of rags, old cloths, and bedding.

The Danish Minister of Justice has established quarantine against all arrivals from the Russian ports on the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, as well as from all Finland ports.

Any travellers to Spain may now be quite assured that there are no vexatious impediments, in the shape of fumigation of medical inspections, to their entry into the country by way of France.

The following notice had been issued by the Local Government Board when the mail left:—

"Whereas cholera is now prevalent in certain parts of Northern and Central Europe, and rags are imported and large numbers of emigrants from Russia are brought to this country by ships from Baltic or North Sea ports, and it is expedient that regulations should be made, as hereinafter mentioned, with reference to ships from such ports having on board bales of rags, or bedding, or disused or filthy clothing, whether belonging to emigrants or otherwise; and whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs have signified their consent to the regulations herein contained so far as the same apply to the officers of Customs: now therefore we, the Local Government Board, do, by this our order, and in exercise of the power conferred on us by section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, by the Public Health Act, 1889, and by section 113 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and of every other power enabling use in this behalf, make the following regulations, and declare that they shall be conforced and executed by the authority or authorities hereinafter specified. From and after the 19th day of August, 1892, and until we shall, by order, otherwise direct, no rags, bedding, or disused or filthy clothing whether belonging to emigrants or otherwise, from any foreign port in Europe north of Dunkirk, other than ports of Norway, Sweeden, and Denmark shall be delivered overside except for the purpose of export nor landed in any port or place in England or Wales. If any such rags, bedding or clothing shall be delivered overside or landed in contravention of this order, they shall unless forthwith exported, be destroyed by the person having control over the same with such precautions as may be directed by the medical officer of health of the sanitary authority within whose jurisdiction or district the same may be found. All masters of ships consignees and other persons having control over any rags, bedding or clothing prohibited under this order from being delivered overside except for the purpose of export or landed are required to obey these regulations. All officers of Customs are empowered to prevent the delivery overside or landing of rags, bedding or clothing in contravention of this order. It shall be the duty of the sanitary authority to take proceedings against masters of ships consignees, or other persons having control over any such rags, bedding or clothing who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to obey or carry out, or shall obstruct the execution of any of these regulations."

THE "DECLINE OF LANCASHIRE."

THE *Daily Chronicle* of August 17 says:—A spirited article in the *Textile Recorder* replies to Mr. Abram's prophetic forebodings in *Blackwood's Magazine* as to the "Prospective Decline of Lancashire." The writer sees no real evidences of decline at all, and gives his reason for thinking so. The relative decline of certain towns like Preston is due, according to him, to "too great an inclination to continue in the old methods, irrespective of all modern improvements and conditions." The constant renewal of machinery necessitated by increase in speed is the cause of Oldham's success. The figures as to the number of spindles in 1890 as compared with 1885 seem to show a much larger relative increase in the United States, the Continent, and India than in England. But during that time machinists have been very busy "in the manufacture of spinning machinery for home use to replace that which was previously in use," so that there is a large increase in productive capacity not shown in statistics. But, even allowing for this, the period 1885-92 shows an absolute increase of 4,000,000 spindles in Great Britain. There is admittedly a loss of the coarse trade which involves less skilled labour, but in the finer yarns England holds her own. The *Textile Recorder*, however, is not content with merely asserting the claims of Lancashire; it goes on to point out how the interests of Lancashire may be guarded. "If the cotton trade is only to be retained by reducing the operatives of this country to the level of the Hindoo, it will be much better to let it go." But the writer holds that this is not necessary. In the first place, the condition of the Indian operative is to be materially improved. Indian millowners are to be no longer allowed to work their mills for long and excessive hours. Then there is the question of exchange; the present fluctuations must be obviated, the writer urges, and a stable standard established. And then, finally, the finer counts cannot be spun in India, owing to the inferior nature of Indian cotton, and the freight charges entailed by the importation of the finer American cotton, which is the only practical substitute. The conclusion is that, in the class of goods more and more spun in Lancashire, Indian competition cannot be a serious factor.

THE Queen has lately had sent to Osborne House a large collection of Dutch dolls, which she had dressed herself, when she was a little girl, in the costumes of all the nationalities of the world. They were accidently found by Sir Henry Ponsonby at Buckingam Palace, and on his communicating the fact to Her Majesty she at once commanded that they should be sent to Osborne. Since the arrival of the puppets they have been photographed seated on chairs and sofas, in a specially arranged room. An illustrated article by Miss Frances Low, with letter-press description of them, and revised by an illustrious personage, will appear in the coming number of the *Strand Magazine*. The Queen has taken a great interest in the preparation of the article.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN 1891.

THE report of the Civil Service Commissioners for 1891, begins by lamenting the heavy loss sustained by the Commission owing to the superannuation of Sir George Webbe Dasent at the close of the last financial year.

An Order in Council has also deprived the Commission of the services of Mr. Edward Poste, late Director of Examinations, who for many years rendered valuable assistance to the Department in the conduct of its business by his wide learning and experience.

The total number of cases dealt with in the year 1891 was 31,886 [In this and similar statements a candidate who appeared twice (or oftener) is counted as two (or more) candidates], which may be distributed under the following heads:—

I. Cases falling under the Order in Council of June 4, 1870		21,744
II. Cases not falling under this Order, viz:—		
(a) For Home Services	2,031	
(b) For Indian Services	380	
(c) For Military Services	7,015	10,142
(d) For Naval Services	573	
(e) For Colonial Services	143	
Total		31,886

Compared with the year 1890 these figures show an increase under head I. of 5,611, and an increase under head II. of 1,429, the result in the aggregate being an increase of 7,040.

During the year the results of 75 competitions (excluding the Indian, Military, Naval, and Colonial Services) were announced, of which 39 were open competitions.

Second Division clerks are now employed in 60 departments.

The entire number of Second Division clerks appointed since the date (Feb. 12, 1876) of the Order in Council which created the division was, at the end of last year, 3,555, including 700 exceptionally appointed, chiefly from the class of temporary copyists.

Under the rule laid down in 1884, by which Second Division clerks are allowed to name the departments in which they would prefer to serve, it was found to be possible last year to give effect to these preferences in 158 cases. In 47 other cases, however, it was necessary to disregard them in order to meet the exigencies of the public service. No clerk, however, has been forced to serve in any particular department unless all above him on the list had declined to serve there.

Two examinations for boy clerkships were held in 1891. The number of boys to be selected was 272, and 1,033 candidates presented themselves. The aggregate numbers for the sixteen years, 1876-91, were 13,992 candidates, and 1,875 vacancies. Of these 13,992, however, 7,169 failed to show a competent proficiency in the obligatory subjects—handwriting, spelling, and arithmetic; so that the number of qualified competitors was reduced to 6,823, or between three and four for every vacancy.

Of the 39 open competitions for the Home Service the results of which were announced during the year, 7 were for situations of a professional or technical character, open only to persons who had undergone a certain amount of previous technical training.

Of the 32 non-technical competitions, 16 were for appointments in the Post Office. In 9 of these 16, 3,952 female candidates entered themselves for 364 situations; and in 7, 1,448 boys competed for 222 situations. These figures show that the average number of female candidates competing for each situation, which was 27 in 1888, and has fallen to 18 in 1889 and to 16 in 1890, had further fallen in 1891 to 11.

The annual open competition for the Civil Service of India began early in June 189.. Thirty-two appointments were offered, and the number of competitors was 148, or less than five for each vacancy. In July 49 candidates who had completed their two years' term of probation in this country went up for their final examination. With one exception, that of a candidate who was disqualified in the medical examination, all of these candidates were pronounced duly qualified for admission to the Civil Service of India. The annual examination for the Forest Service of India was held in June. Thirty-four candidates attended, of whom the required number—namely, 12, were selected for admission to Cooper's Hill College.

The value of the fee stamps presented by candidates at examinations held in the year 1891 was 12,014l., against 11,349l. in the previous year.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held on June 29, 1892, and following days, for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

I.—FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

Marks.		Marks.	
Imbert-Terry, A F A	7,409	Ewing, A W S	6,607
Rankin, C H	7,222	Lancaster, J C	6,559
Hamilton-Russell, Hon A	7,206	Knight, H L	6,522
Burridge, W R	7,144	Rayford, E H	6,515
Donaldson-Hudson, R C	7,140	Gorham, A	6,508
Holford, J H S	6,770	Laurence, F R	6,462
Arkwright, C	6,643	Lindsay, Hon R H	6,457
Johnstone, H A	6,633		

II.—FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS.

Gellibrand, J	8,712	Watline, C E	7,062
Coldstream, J C	8,403	Middleton, C A	7,045
Moberly, H S	8,381	Macnaverty, C W I	7,039
Barrett, A L	8,376	Corry, J Lionel J	7,038
Rooke, G	8,372	Grant, A C	7,023
Hutchinson, H E	8,339	Dutton, J H	7,017
Vivian, C A	8,254	Tweedie, G S	6,995
Storr, C L	8,249	Orton, E F	6,988
Nicholson, A D	8,063	Drielsma, W E	6,986
Clive, G S	8,024	Perreau, A G	6,985
Russell, F Deane	7,993	Prichard, G F R	6,962
Carr, H A	7,791	Bradley, R W	6,959
Waddington, E W	7,718	Lambert, W J	6,954
Mackenzie, K L-W	7,713	Taylor, R J E	6,952
O'Grady, H de C	7,682	Kauntze, Bertram C	6,944
Willans, T J	7,662	Graham, R B	6,933
Glasford, D J	7,647	Alexander, W N S	6,929
Wiidrington, B F	7,638	Baillie, W L D	6,928
Crewell, A F B	7,626	Brownjohn, C W	6,927
Thomson, E P	7,615	Low, H L	6,926
Edmond, N G	7,607	Grattan, A F	6,925
Blundell-Hollinshead Blundell, D H	7,423	Knight, L C E	6,903
		Evans, J	6,900
Naylor, H W L	7,403	Anderson, R W H	6,890
Macdonald, A G	7,397	Ariel-Clark, J A M	6,886
Nicolas, C P	7,395	Broadwood, I A	6,881
Pennell, H S	7,387	Pipe-Wolferstan, H F	9,879
Alford, H S	7,352	Olivant, W S	6,873
Christian, E	7,344	Kerrick, J H	6,871
Wilson, A H R	7,316	Rawson, R I	6,867
Radice, A H	7,291	Hawthorn, G M P	6,865
Baker-Carr, H B F	7,285	Hamilton, G L	6,857
Savile, R V	7,281	Grant, W O	6,813
Harvey, F J W	7,263	Ewart, F R	6,809
Jones, W T C	7,259	Harvey, R P	6,801
Carlisle, P B	7,252	Wood, C S	6,801
Power, R E	7,252	Taylor, G A	6,778
Hood, A N	7,230	Kinloch, R	6,774
Fernyhough, H C	7,223	Taylor, C L	6,705
Boxwell, F	7,213	Stirling, J D	6,761
Thomson, A G	7,198	Craeroft, H	6,747
Hickie, C J	7,194	Coast, A	6,732
Hodge, R G DeB	7,194	Gough, H W	6,729
Robertson, C	7,189	Tatum, H	6,725
Murray, J T C	7,179	Best, W	6,721
Clark, A	7,163	Chatterton, F B M	6,706
Broun, J R	7,155	Baird, P T C	6,696
Hartley, J M	7,155	Hilson, R J	6,692
Linard, T B	7,152	Heathcote, C E	6,670
Gompertz, F V P	7,132	Battye, C W	6,667
Burges, D	7,120	Davies, H W	6,661
Ruck, J E	7,100	Nicolay, B U	6,657
Denman, T	7,098	Northey, A C	6,657
Breul, F A	7,089	Gibb, R C	6,654
Watson, S B	7,079		

III.—FOR WEST INDIA CADETSHIPS.

Cuming, Arthur Herbert	8,839	Butt, Frank Ernest W	7,334
Prichard, Bertie C	7,901	Daunt, Richard A. C.	6,629
Yeld, Francis Edward	7,843	Fairchild Douglas Charles	6,647

The following are the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time, of University candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

Denny, Ernest W	8,344	Hughes, Jasper Nicolls	7,062
Garraway, Harry S	8,075	Totchell, Edward	6,983
Longhurst, Arthur L	7,903	Harling, Robert William	6,576
Street, Herbert	7,241	Hammick, Stephen F	6,458

The following candidate passed a qualifying examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

H. S. H. Prince Alexander George of Teck	3,806

The following Queen's cadets and Queen's India cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.

Macaulay, D. I. M	6,453	Wetherall, E. R	4,147
Fellowes, H. Le M	5,249	Logan, L. S	3,755
Babington, A. H	4,626	Moore-Lane, T. E	3,367
Fitzpatrick, B. D	4,253		

QUEEN'S CADETS.

Robinson, C E B	3,764	Harrison, F. D	3,569
Moore, H. H	3,588	Strong, H. S	3,480

The names of the successful candidates to whom Indian Staff Corps cadetships have been allotted will be subsequently announced.

APROPOS of the recent announcement that the French Government had decided to establish a museum of objects illustrating the life of Joan of Arc in the birthplace of that famous historical personage at Domremy, M. de Grandlieu asks whether the authors of this project have forgotten that Orleans has long since anticipated it by establishing a museum of relics and mementos of "the Maid," which now number forty thousand objects. Actual relics of Joan are, of course, scarce; but articles illustrative of her career and times are not wanting. The Orleans museum comprises three great galleries, one containing arms, one jewels and ornaments, and the other statues and bas reliefs. Of these, the gallery in which are exhibited all the weapons and engines of warfare, offensive and defensive, used at the siege of Orleans, is considered the most curious.

THE ARAB RISING ON THE CONGO.

INTELLIGENCE has reached St. Paul de Loanda that a Congo State force has been annihilated by Arabs at Bena Kamba, south-west of the Bakuba country. M. Hodister, the commander, was tortured for three days and then decapitated. Only two whites escaped the massacre. Bena Kamba is situated at the confluence of the Lulua with the Kassai river, which flows into the Congo about 80 miles above Stanley Pool. However, a telegram received by the Katanga Syndicate on Saturday from St. Paul de Loanda mentions only business matters. One cause suggested for the rising is that the commercial agents entered into direct trading relations with the negroes. The Arabs, who consider themselves the natural masters of the blacks, will not allow the latter to sell ivory except through their instrumentality. They claim a monopoly of the ivory trade, and do their utmost to keep it in their own hands. All negroes who infringe this assumed privilege are mercilessly put to death by the Arabs.

The Arab revolt in Upper Congo is now described as general. It is headed by Rumaliza, and it extends from the banks of Lake Tanganyika to Nyangwe and the Upper Lomami. The stations of the Anti-Slavery Society, the Congo State, and the trading companies have been swept away, and numerous deaths are reported. The Jacques and Joubert expeditions to Tanganyika have been driven back. An extension of the revolt to Stanley Falls and Tsanghi is apprehended, and the authorities are believed to have sent reinforcements to Basoko camp. It is feared that the Arab chiefs at Stanley Falls and Tsanghi, who have hitherto remained loyal to the Congo State, may waver and become hostile. Should that happen, the situation at those important stations would become most precarious.

The Upper Congo Company has despatches bearing out in all its details the grave news already received. The agents in Katanga and on the Upper Congo under, M. Hodister's direction numbered 16. They were distributed over six stations, divided by long distances from each other. The force at the disposal of these agents is reckoned at 100 rifles.

The steamer Auguste Beernaer, seized by the Arabs, belonged to the Katanga Company.

The latest news received from M. Hodister was brought to Brussels by travellers from Stanley Falls and dated last April. M. Hodister had been received in the most hospitable and encouraging manner by the Arab chiefs both at the Falls and at Nyangwe, and there was nothing whatever to indicate the catastrophe which is now reported to have overtaken the party.

On a comparison of the accounts received from various sources, it appears that the hostile movement must have originated on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, the scene of the labours of the anti-slavery expeditions under Captain Joubert and Captain Jacques. The movement is, therefore, not a rising of the Arabs of Nyangwe, but an invasion of that region by the hostile bands of the Arab chief of Tanganyika, with whom the soldiers of Captain Jacques had already come in contact.

Captain Lovett Cameron, Director of the Katanga Company, says that in any case the Arab rising affects only a small portion of the company's territories. The syndicate formed jointly by the Katanga Company and the Upper Congo Company for trading purposes was established to carry out M. Hodister's ideas, and until the receipt of the present news the results proved satisfactory.

The chief Rumaliza held a commission under the Germans to keep order in the German territory in Ujiji, on the other side of Lake Tanganyika, but there was great tension between him and the Belgian officers, Captain Jacques and Captain Joubert, the commanders of the anti-slavery expeditions.

NEWS FROM UGANDA.

THE following is an extract of a letter addressed by Bishop Tucker to the Rev. H. E. Fox, the Bishop's commissary. The letter is dated July 12.

"I send with this a letter which I have received from Sembera Mackay. It was the last letter he wrote previous to his being killed in the battle of January 24 . . . The loss of Sembera Mackay is a great one. Humanly speaking it seems irreparable. He was one of our wisest counsellors, a true-hearted servant of God and a faithful friend. I grieve for him as for a dear friend. Mr. Ashe thus describes his death:—"Sembera died like a true-hearted valiant soldier, bidding his followers leave him to go to the assistance of their other friends; this they did, and he died alone. You will understand what his loss means to the Buganda Church. In another account I am told that, as he lay upon the ground, with his friends around him, he exhorted them to leave him and go to the assistance of their hard-pressed brethren. He added, 'God is taking my spirit. These were his last words. May God raise up many such earnest souls for the liberation of heathen Africa. I have received letters from Uganda describing the events of January 24. They all go to show that Captains Lugard and Williams acted entirely in self-defence. It was apparent that the supreme moment had come. A decision had to be made whether England, represented by the company and Captain Lugard, or the forces of misrule and superstition were to prevail. It was evident that a life or death struggle was to take place. The question Captain Lugard had to decide was whether he was to allow himself and the English missionaries to be wiped out or whether he was to fight when attacked with the strongest force at his disposal. Like a wise man he chose the latter alternative, and, in view of the impending battle, he served out to the native Protestant party a quantity of arms and ammunition. The attack was made by the Roman Catholic party on Sunday, January 24, with the result with which you are already acquainted. It seems to me, from all I can gather from my letters, that Captain Lugard had been patient in the extreme. Effort after effort was made to keep the peace, and when hostilities were on the point of breaking out he seems to have done his utmost to protect the French priests. That these men should have been permitted for two years to plot against the authority of England and the company in Uganda is, to mind, a scandal, and throws reproach upon our forbearance. It would not have been tolerated by any other nation under the sun."

The following is the letter mentioned above as being enclosed in the Bishop's letter:—

"Namilembe, January 20, 1892.

"My dear Sir,—Bwana Mkubwa (great master) I your attached friend, who every day remember you have written you this letter in order to send you my compliments. I am staying in the town of Mengo with all my Christian brethren. We are engaged in the work of our Lord in His Church, and have many people here whom we are teaching. But, Bwana Mkubwa, my friend, it is books that are not enough for the Uganda people who are being instructed here. However, I and all the Christians are praying to God for you that, should you obtain His permission to come here to Uganda, you would arrange matters with our brethren the Christians who are in Europe, and bring books that many people may be able to read. Such are the compliments of me, your friend, SEMBERA MACKAY."

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, has addressed the following letter to the *Freie Blatte*, a paper recently founded in Vienna to combat the anti-Semitic agitation:—Oxford, Aug. 7, 1892—Dear Sir,—I have repeatedly expressed disapproval of the anti-Semitic agitation. In all matters I am opposed to shallow generalisation. When one hears people express general opinions about Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, &c., one is always led to ask them—how many Englishmen have you seen or known? Perhaps twenty; and yet you judge of twenty millions! I have known many Jews, having been born at Dessau. Many of my best friends were Jews. Now it is true that there are black sheep among the Jews, but to judge and condemn the whole people by such is, it must be admitted, opposed to all rules of inductive logic. For a long time past I have preached to every German in England that he is individually responsible for the good name of the German nation. I should like to be able to preach the same to every Jew. Every single Jew is responsible for the good name of his race. If every single Jew would feel this, or if the community would let him feel it, there would be no more anti-Semitism. The practice of judging by the lump is the ruin of all science. The mischief it can work in Society, and in the State, is shown to us by the excesses committed by the anti-Semites. I am an Anti-Semite, and shall remain so.—(Signed), F. MAX MULLER.

IT appears that Mr. Commissioner Kerr recently stated that a few sensible men don't care a bit what their wives wear. It may be so, says *Woman*, but if we were of a gambling turn of mind we should be inclined to lay very long odds against it. At all events, we are entirely unable to contemplate the lapse of any sensible man into such a state of hopeless indifference. Beauty unadorned is all very well in its way, but even a Venus—and Venuses do not grow on every blackberry bush—cannot afford to dress dowdily. A wife's carelessness of her personal appearance has frequently proved the marring of what might otherwise have turned out a happy marriage.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 10.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—General Sir Frederick Charles Arthur Stephenson, G.C.B., from the York and Lancaster Regiment, to be Colonel, vice General the Hon. Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E., deceased.

1st Life Guards,—Lieut. the Hon R. H. F. Greville to the Captain, in succession to Major A. F. E. Smith, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; Lieut. Harold Maxwell Grenfell, from the Fife Artillery (Southern Division, Royal Artillery), to be second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. the Hon. R. H. F. Greville.

Royal Horse Guards.—Supernumerary Captain Charles W. S elwyn to be Captain, vice H. T. Fenwick, seconded.

2nd Drrgoon Guards.—Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Lister Kay, on completion of four years' service in command of the regiment, is placed on retired pay. Major Charles E. Beckett, from 3rd Hussars, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice F. C. L. Kay. Captain C. H. Saunders-Knox-Gore, from 6th Dragoons, to be Captain, vice J. C. A. Austice, who exchanges.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Captain John M. Vereker, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 82, Royal Warrant, May 25, 1892.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Second-Lieut. C. Parker Toulson to be Lieutenant, vice W. E. Young, seconded.

1st Dragoons.—Captain Ferdinand W. Greatrex is seconded for service on the Staff.

3rd Hussars.—Captain Arthur B. Crabbe is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

6th Dragoons.—Captan J. C. A. Austice, from 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice C. H. Saunders-Knox-Gore, who exchanges. The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment: E. C. Holland and N. W. Haig.

10th Hussars.—Captain and Brevet Major D. S. W., Earl of Airlie, to be Major, vice M. C. Wood, promoted.

17th Lancers.—Lieutenant Alfred Rawlinson resigns his commission.

18th Hussars.—Lieutenant Guy Hastie, from 13th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).—Second Lieutenant Gerald D. Agnew resigns his commission.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).—Captain Horatio J. Evans to be Adjutant, vice Captain T. G. P. Glynn, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

The Devonshire Regiment.—Lieutenant Guy W. G. Sanders to be Captain in succession to Major C. W. Park, appointed to the Staff.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Second-Lieutenant Edward Kirkpatrick is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Captain C. B. Percival Barchard retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The East Yorkshire Regiment.—Lieutenant Michael J. Sweetman to be Adjutant, vice Captain J. R. F. Sladen, who resigns that appointment.

The Bedfordshire Regiment.—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants are ante-dated to May 19, 1892, as follows:—C Mackenzie, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice R P Stares, appointed adjutant; K C Wright, to complete establishment. Second-Lieutenant L C Jones to be Lieutenant, vice H C Franks, seconded.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).—Major W G W McClintock to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel G Oakes, placed on retired full-pay, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of August 9, 1892.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: A R Nethersole, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice C M B Godfrey, resigned; C F Garnett, to complete establishment.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut Thomas O Marden to be adjutant, vice Captain A E R Tucker, who has resigned that appointment.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Second-Lieut. J. S. Swan to be Lieutenant, vice A. H. Magee, seconded.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second-Lieut. R. M. S. Gardner is antedated to May 4, 1892, vice W. B. Douglas, seconded. The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: A. L. Jacob, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice E. A. G. Clark, resigned; R. H. L. K. Brinkly, to complete establishment. Second-Lieut. Robert J. C. Eastwood is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Worcestershire Regiment.—Captain Murray V. Hilton to be Major, vice J. E. Rainsford, deceased; Lieut. Mervyn H. Nunn to be Captain, vice M. V. Hilton; Second-Lieut. Edward S. C. Hobson to be Lieutenant vice M. H. Nunn.

The East Surrey Regiment.—Second-Lieut. W. P. Haydon to be Lieutenant, vice A. J. Hill, promoted.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Second-Lieut. B. U. Hill (since deceased) to be Lieutenant, vice P. E. Vyvyan, deceased: Second-Lieut. A. St. C. Holbrook to be Lieutenant, vice B. U. Hill, deceased.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Second-Lieut James Lewin resigns his commission.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains: J. Ravenhill Pescott, vice A. D. Bulpett, promoted; John W. G. Roy, adjutant to complete establishment.

The King's Royal Rifle Crops—Supernumerary Captain William H Salmon to be Captain, in succession to Major G. C. Kitson, who holds a Staff appointment.

The Manchester Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second-Lieut G C Rynd is antedated to May 19, 1892, vice H A Harington, seconded; Second-Lieut H V Ravenscroft to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Sergeant-Major John Foley to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut M Naughton, retired.

Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders).—Captain Stewart MacDougall to be Major, vice C Roberts promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Supernumerary Captain Alfred H B Clough to be Captain, vice G B Walker, retired.

STAFF.

Captain F Hacket-Thompson, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be a District Inspector of Musketry, vice Major R H Green, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment,) who has retired.

Lieutenant J Ponsonby, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir H B Loch, GCMG, KCB, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner for South Africa, vice Lieutenant F T Bacon, 11th Hussars, who has resigned that appointment.

Lieutenant G A E A Byng, 7th Battalion the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be extra Aide-de-Camp to Sir H B Loch, G C M G, K C B, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner for South Africa.

IT may be worth noticing, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the new Cabinet is peculiarly strong in literary ability. Mr. Gladstone is almost as voluminous a writer as he is a speaker; and probably the worst grudge he bears against his fellow-countrymen at this moment is that they have made him put his Homer, his Dante, and the Fathers temporarily on the shelf. It will be interesting to see whether his multifarious and exacting duties as Prime Minister will be allowed to interfere with his presidency of a section at the Oriental Congress, his promised lecture at Oxford on Mediæval Universities, and his self-imposed task as taster-in-ordinary to the novel (with a purpose)-reading public. Of Mr. John Morley's literary fame it is unnecessary to speak; and Sir George Trevelyan, in addition to the many lively works of his earlier period, has since written some of the best biographies of modern times. Mr. Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire" was a very brilliant essay; and as the historian of "The American Commonwealth" he has written one of the most important standard works of the day. Sir William Harcourt has in his day been a brilliant journalist; and literature is still the solace of "his own fireside." Lord Rosebery's "Life of Pitt" showed that in making a politician the fates have marred an author; whilst, finally, Mr. Arthur Acland is the compiler of several manuals of considerable merit. If there is any modern philosopher who considers the one thing needful to be that writers should become politicians or politicians writers, he ought to regard the present Cabinet as a very hopeful sign of the times.

THE thirteenth International Congress of Anthropology and Archæology was opened at Moscow, on Aug. 14, by the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrowitch. Prof. Virchow read a paper on "The Origin of Species." It is much remarked that England and the United States are not represented at the Congress.

AN Odessa correspondent says the Russian Government have ordered for the South-Western Railway twenty-five engines and a thousand carriages, chiefly for transport purposes.

THE representatives of the Great Powers in Constantinople, on Aug. 14, signed the Protocol approving of the appointment of Naoum Effendi as Governor-General of the Lebanon.

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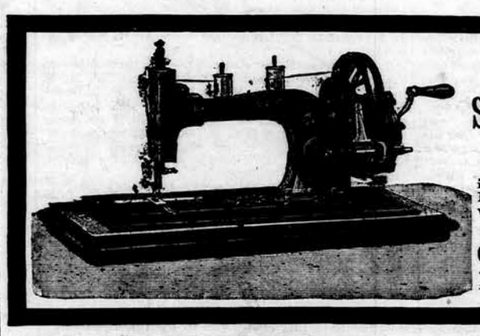

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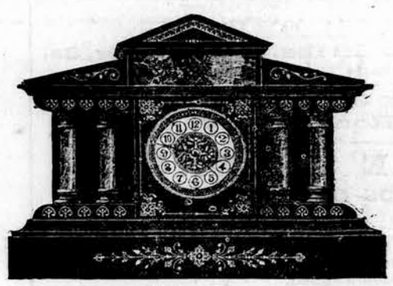

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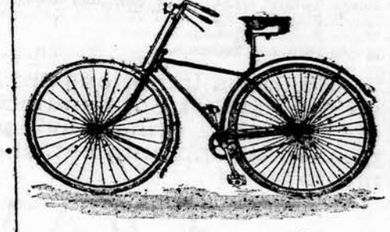

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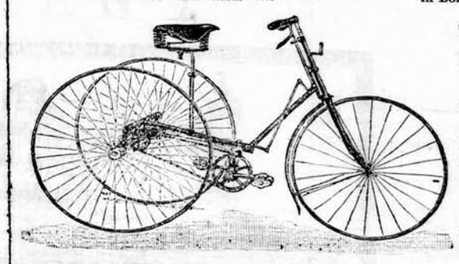

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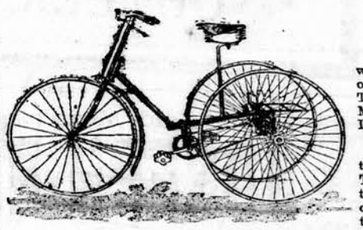

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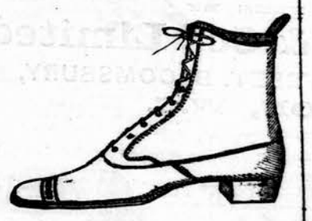

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